The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,882.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs. 52 0
——— including postage..... „ 72 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
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In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion .....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto..... „ 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions.. „ 0 2 As. per line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and passengers at Bussorah. to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, will after 6th April next despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 100 H. P., Commander R. M. Turner, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf on Monday the 6th April at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H. P., Commander R. Tawton, will be despatched to Kurrachee on Monday the 13th April, at noon.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay		Leave Calcutta	
„ Carwar	16	„ Bimlipatam	15
„ Mangalore	17	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Cannanore	18	„ Cocconada	19
„ Calicut	20	„ Madras	23
„ Cochin	19	„ Pondicherry	
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Negapatam	24
„ Colombo	20	„ Galle	
„ Galle		„ Colombo	27
„ Negapatam	24	„ Tuticorin	28
„ Pondicherry		„ Cochin	29
„ Madras	27	„ Calicut	30
„ Cocanada	29	„ Cannanore	1
„ Vizagapatam	30	„ Mangalore	2
„ Bimlipatam	30	„ Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	„ Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "BURMAH," 1,925 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander A. Gray, will sail for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 15th April, at noon, calling at Vingoria on the voyage if inducement offers.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th March 1868.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam FERRY BOATS will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Karanja.	Rewas.	Dharumtur.	Oorun	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class.....	0 8	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 16
Third Class	0 4	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 8

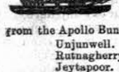
The Dharumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder, daily at 8 A.M. and Dharumtur at 1 P. M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A. M. and Oolwa at 1 P. M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.



THE first class Steamer PHLOX," Baker Commander, will leave Bombay for the undermoted places every TUESDAY, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P. M. viz:—

Unjunwell. Malwan.
Rutnagherry. Vingorla.
Jeytapoor. Goa.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to Messrs. DADABHOY RUITONJEE, & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

Bombay, 5th March 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "M. A. LESLY," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Her Majesty*.

Bombay, 25th March 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "CITY OF BRUSSELS," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *City of Brussels*.

Bombay, 23rd March 1868.

NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, carrying on business as CONTRACTORS, under the name of COLEMAN and ROSE, DISSOLVED PARTNERSHIP on the 31st FEBRUARY 1868.

H. COLEMAN,
J. ABERNETHY ROSE.

Bombay, 26th March 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Barque "LAURETTA," Captain McPherson, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain McPherson will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Vessel's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to us for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain McPherson, Barque *Lauretta*.

Bombay, 30th March 1868.

THE Ship "COMBERMERE," from Calcutta *via* Moulmein, (where she put in as a port of distress to repair and refit), having arrived, Consignees are requested to call at the Office of Mr. T. LIDBETTER, Notary Public and Average Stater, Nesbit Lane, to produce their Bills of Lading, sign the Average Bond and pay a deposit on their respective Consignments of Goods, and the Freight thereon, when a Delivery Order will be given to them, and unless the respective Consignees come forward within three days from this date, the Goods will be landed at their own risk and expense.

HAJEE TAR SALLAY MAHOMED,
Owner of the *Combermere*.

Bombay, 31st March 1868.

TRAVELLING CLOCKS.—A very complete assortment of the above just received.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

JET ORNAMENTS.—A well selected and varied collection of Jet and Tortoise Shell Ornaments just unpacked.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

STEREOSCOPICAL VIEWS.—Views of the Paris Exhibition, black, coloured and transparent, Marines, changing and animated groups. Viewsfor Albums.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

JEWELLERY.—A new and beautiful assortment of English, French and German Jewellery.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

WATCHES.—Gold and Silver Watches for Ladies' and Gentlemen, simple and complicated, warranted and expressly adapted for the Indian climate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES of all descriptions, playing English, Irish and Scotch Tunes.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., beg to notify that they have received their fresh Stock of Jewellery, Watches and Clocks. Also a great variety of fancy and useful articles from France and Germany suitable for presents, &c. &c.,

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

BOMBAY AND LOCLE SWITZERLAND.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS AND OPTICIANS.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibition of London, Paris, New-York, Berne (Switzerland) and Oporto (Pugal.)

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

By Appointment,

Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co, beg to call the attention of their constitutients and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen	11	to 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18	„ 24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks	16	„ 16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	18	„ 24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28	„ 45
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	3	„ 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	3	„ 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	4	„ 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	5	„ 6
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	6	„ 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	7	„ 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	6	„ 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.	2	„ 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts „	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts „	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits Indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts a new Material	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars	Rs.	7 0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium	„	7 0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie	„	7 8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic	„	7 0
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakespere	„	7 8
BADHAM'S West End	„	7 0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf	Rs.	4 0
The Royal Windsor for Sailors Knot	„	3 0
The Royal Satin Spot	„	4 0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES

Guyots French Brace	Rs.	2
Guyots Leather Brace	„	3
Guyots West End	„	2
The Royal Courier Bag	„	8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas	„	12 „ 16
The Brighton Walking Stick	„	2 „ 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	„	18 „ 18
The Prize Colored Cambric	„	14 „ 18
The Hemmed Stitched	„	16 „ 18
White Cambric Handkerchief	„	10 „ 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs.	14 to 20
Gold Link Studs	„	16 „ 30
Gold Collar Studs	„	6 „ 8
Gold Shirt Studs	„	14 „ 30
Gold Scarf Rings	„	8 „ 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs.	„	2 „ 6

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteans of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

THE following GOODS are being sold at BADHAM & Company's Apollo House, at London cost Price.

		Rs. as.
MILITARY Doe Gloves	per pair	1 8
COLLARS Regent	„	5 0
COLLARS with Tie & Fancy	„	5 0
CHRISTY'S Drab Felt Hats	„	5 0
COTTON Socks White	„	10 0
COTTON Socks Colored	„	10 0
UNDER Vests Merino, each		4 0
TRAVELLING Suits		20 0
TRAVELLING Shirts		6 8
FALSE SHIRT CUFFS "Double" per doz.		8 0
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Southgate's		25 0
OVERLAND CHAIRS		10 0
RUGS AND MAUDS		16 0
JOUVINS KID GLOVES "Gentleman's"		2 12

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

MESSRS. BADHAM & Co. beg to draw the attention of TRAVELLERS and others to their "SPECIAL KIT" prepared and always on hand. The Kit comprises everything necessary at a moderate cost, and can only be procured at BADHAM & COMPANY'S, Apollo H.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:

BADHAM BROTHERS.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS to the Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor within the Government of Bombay, will be held at the Boys' School, Byculla, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st April, at 4 P.M., when the Report for the past year will be read.

The Honourable M. R. Westropp, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The presentation of Prizes to the Children will take place about 5 P.M., when all Ladies and Gentlemen interested in the Schools are kindly requested to attend.

JOHN CAMERON, Secretary.

Byculla, 26th March 1868.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the CONSTRUCTION OF A SEWER in Cursetjee Sookhjee Street, Cammatteepoora.

Plans and Sections of the proposed Sewer may be inspected, and Forms of Tender with Bills of Quantities may be obtained at the Office of the undersigned.

Tenders are required to be sent in on or before 12 o'clock on the 4th day of April 1868, addressed to A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

No Tender will be received unless it is written in the proper Printed Form.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner, City of Bombay.

RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer to the Municipality.

Bombay, 23rd March 1868.

WINDING UP.

25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. have still on hand a considerable portion of their STOCK, which they are now SELLING OFF for CASH only at prices which they venture to think will please all who may favour them with orders:

Their Stock is of too varied a nature to detail fully, but the following list will give a slight idea of what it consists of:—

ALL-FIGHT TIN BOXES; TRAVELLING BATHS WITH COVER, LOCK AND KEY; TAPES, HIP, AND SPONGING BATHS; TOILET CANS AND PAILS; MEDICINE CHESTS; SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS; ELECTRIC MACHINES; SPECTACLES; EYE GLASSES; FLOWER VASES; TOILET REQUISITES; METAL SOAP BOXES; FLESH GLOVES; HAIR BRUSHES AND COMBS; TOOTH BRUSHES; REQUISITES FOR THE SICK CHAMBER AND NURSERY; SELTZOGENES FOR MAKING SODA WATER; HYDROMETERS; THERMOMETERS; MEERSCHAUM, BRIER, AND CLAY PIPES, CHERRY STEMS, CIGARETTE PAPER, MACDOUGAL'S POWDER, CONDY'S FLUID, MURRAY'S SPECIFIC, GOA POWDER, an infallable cure for Ringworm, GRAHAM CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, CHELTENHAM SALTS, COD LIVER OIL, DR. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA, HOCKINS' SEIDLITZ, BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, MAGASSAR OIL, OBONTO, FEEDING BOTTLES, NURSEY LAMPS, ROBBS' BISCUITS, &c.

An excellent assortment of CRICKET BATS, and BALLS, Gun Metal and Steel QUOITS.

They are also prepared to fill MEDICINE CHESTS of any size on most moderate terms.

R. Co. would particularly beg to call the attention of Messrs. Importers of Wine, and Manufacturers of Aerated Waters to their immense stock of CORKS, suitable for bottles of every size.

They would also invite the notice of WHOLESALE BUYERS to the following STORES, which they will supply at special quotations according to quantity:—

STOPPERED AND COMMON BOTTLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ETHER FOR ICE MACHINES, WASHING SODA, BRIDGES' SARSAPARILLA, HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, HOCKINS, SEIDLITZ, PERFUMES BY VIOLET AND LUBIN, BAR AND FANCY SOAPS in great variety.

A small consignment of LIGHT BREAKFAST CLARET, which requires no recommendation beyond the Vintner's name, J. J. Bordes.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts, bottled here, Rs. 4-8-0 per dozen nett, Discount on large orders.

A BANKER'S SAFE, measuring 6ft. by 4½ft. by 2½, well worthy the attention of Merchants.

A PALANQUIN SHIGRAM in good order.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance.

P.S.—Messrs. R. & Co. take this opportunity of thanking those of their Constituents who have so kindly answered their call for the payment of outstandings, and trust that those who may still be in arrears will be good enough to pay what they owe to the Firm as early as possible.

NOTICES.

MUSICAL BOXES. J. NEUBERG.

BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE. J. NEUBERG.

FANCY GOODS, HAND LOOKING-GLASSES. J. NEUBERG.

EMBROIDERY SLIPPERS & CUSHIONS J. NEUBERG.

PERFUMERY, SCENTED SOAPS. J. NEUBERG.

WALL PAPER, GOLD BEADING. J. NEUBERG.

TUCKER'S PORTABLE READING LAMPS. J. NEUBERG.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES & CIGAR HOLDERS. J. NEUBERG.

TOBACCO, by Thos. Bears, in Tins and Packets. J. NEUBERG.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS. PONDICHERRY Do. J. NEUBERG.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS by every Mail Steamer. J. NEUBERG.

QUININE, in 1 oz. Bottles. J. NEUBERG.

PORT WINE, direct from O'Porto. J. NEUBERG.

ENGLISH FLOUR—Coleman's Kiln-dried Norfolk Flour, at Rs. 9 per Tin of 28 lbs. J. NEUBERG.

TWO SMOKERS.—Fresh arrival of TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS No. 1 Ditto No. 2 Ditto No. 3

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TOBACCO by THOMAS BEARS, and DITTO by W. D. and H. O. WILLS in Packets and Tins.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.—Just received, a small Consignment of ENAMELLED IRON WARE, consisting of—

Plates, Cups and Saucers, Bowls, Meat Dishes, Bake Dishes, Saucepans and Covers, Fry Pans, Basins, Ewers, Soup Dishes, Candlesticks. &c., &c., &c.,

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

BOARD and RESIDENCE may be had in a respectable PRIVATE FAMILY residing in the Fort. Apply by letter to "O.," Office of this Paper.

9th March 1868.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the COMPANY, at the rate of RUPEES TWENTY per SHARE, will be payable at the Company's Office on and after the 7th proximo.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27TH INSTANT to 14TH PROXIMO, both days inclusive.

LOVEL J. MULLINS,
Manager for the Liquidators.

Bombay, 26th March 1868.

D. S. KEMP & Co's ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEIR BUSINESS is under the management of D. S. Kemp, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists; and has been specially organized for the di-pensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of pure drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical preparations. Every appliance has been provided both in the laboratory and dispensing department to ensure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicine, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.

The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by astaff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

MEDICINE CHESTS of every size and form; from the large regimental pattern suited for Contractors, to the small Leather and Oak chests for private use.

Persons travelling or residing at a distance from dispensaries should never be without one of these useful requisites, which on any time, may be the means of saving life.

Exploring or Surveying Parties will find them invaluable; Chests are fitted when required with waterproof covers and straps for protection and portability.

Besides having there particular patterns made in England, D. S. K. & Co. employ their own mechanics here to alter or construct chests for special purposes as required.

In the absence of special directions from the physician, Kemp's Medicine Chest Companion, written expressly for the chests, supplies full and simple instructions for the use of each remedy.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

D. S. KEMP and Co.'s Medical Circular. English Vaccine Lymph in capillary Tubes.

The following Salts of Quinine:—

Arseniate,
Phosphate,
Lactate,
Kinate,
Urate,
Hydriodate.
Phloridzine,
Berberine,
Cetrarine,
Piperine,
Extractum Physostigmatis.
Tinctura Physostigmatis, a reliable preparation.
Aperient Lemonade Bottles and Half Bottles.
Pancreatine for assisting the digestion of fat at meals.
Inhalers for the Inhalations of the British Pharmacopœia.
Lee's Mercurial Vapour Baths.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S SOLID EXTRACT OF MUTTON —although inferior in flavor the Liquid Extract, to is, from its lower price and general excellence, remarkably adapted as an article of food.

A pamphlet containing upwards of thirty receipts (principally furnished by the Chef de Cuisine, Carlton Club) for preparing Soups, Sauces, Gravies, Sandwiches, &c., will be supplied on application.

In pots—Rs. 2, Rs 4, and Rs. 7.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—As prepared by D. S. KEMP & Co. from the finest meat is much superior to the imported preparation. Being liquid, it is much more convenient in administration or use; being free from *air bubbles* which abound in the solid extract, it keeps better and in point of *flavor* the latter is not to be compared with it.

Bottles Rs. 1-8, Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and Rs. 10 each.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS, and BISCUITS POWDER.—Fresh supplies are constantly received Overland by the undersigned agents for Messrs. Alex. Robb & Co.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

TOBACCOS (Wills of Bristol).

5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

CASHMEER AND UMRITSUR SHAWL DEPOT AND AGENCY.

MESSRS. DAVEE SAHAEE AND CHUMBA MULL, of Umritsur, have the honor to inform those who have hitherto been pleased to deal with them, and the public of India in general, that they continue to supply either—at once from their own extensive Stores,—or to order, when special patterns or manufactures may be required,—every article made of Shawl, wool, (technically known as Pushmeena, because manufactured of Pushm,) and that they have now a large and varied Stock of genuine Cashmeer Shawls (long and square), and Umsitur ditto, which designation includes the looms of Noorpoor, Allalpoor, Loodeeana, &c., &c. Their Muleeda shawls, long and square, braided in Silk and of the newest patterns, are very handsome, and peculiarly suited for cold climates, Muleeda is sold (as also Putkoo) in pieces.

Their Chogas, Open Cloaks, Table Covers, &c., (prepared to order chiefly) are universally sought after. Their Dress pieces, Capes, Polkas, &c., similarly prepared to order) are the admiration of all purchasers, while their Chudders (woven of the finest Cashmeer)shawl-wool thread) have obtained a world wide reputation. No less than four hundred were sold at the last Paris and London Exhibitions, and the enquiries for them in Paris, this year, were so numerous that D. S. and C. M. feel assured thousand, might have been disposed of, had they been available Varieties of these are on hand, with needle-work Shawl border, braid borders and plain black borders, and sell readily at from 70 to 80 Rs., according to quality and work. The price of the more ordinary ones is from 33 to 37 Rs.

The Silks, manufactured to the order of Davee Sahaee and Chumba Mull, have been greatly admired; and it may be stated, in witness of their claim to public support, in every branch of their business, that they hold Certificates of Honorable mention, Silver medals without end from Paris, London, Lahore, Jubbulpore and Agra, and one of the three gold medals awarded by the Punjab Exhibition of 1864, in proof of the superior excellence of the items they exhibited.

They are prepared to receive orders from Officers Commanding Regiments, European or Native, Artillery, Cavalry, or Infantry, for Silk Sashes, Kummerbunds, Pugrees, &c. but require samples, as a guide, in most instances, as patterns vary so much.

Note.—Messrs. Davee Sahaee and Chumba Mull, General Agents, take the opportunity of stating that with the view of saving all unpleasant references, their prices are fixed, and that they will on no account, abate anything on the same, whether the orders they may be favored with are large or small.

Those who are good enough to favor them with orders will be pleased to furnish their full address.

A Detailed List of goods, with approximate prices, will appear in the next issue of this paper.

DAVEE SAHAEE & CHUMBA MULL.
Shawl Dealers and Agents.

Umritsur, 1st October 1867.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, from 15th April, KATEVILLE, 117 Malabar Hill. Apply to FINLAY, CLARK & Co. 1 Forbes Street.

TO LET.—ROOMS IN GRANT BUILDINGS.—The two houses in Forbes Street, next to Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

The house No. 6, Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort. Stabling near the Elphinstone Circle,—Apply to REMINGTON and Co. Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

NOTICE.—TO LET, on MALABAR HILL, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, (in Liquidation):—

House No. 1, at present occupied by J. P. Green, Esq., Barrister. Rent Rs. 350 per month.

House No. 4, at present occupied by Proctor-Sims, Esq. Rent Rs. 250.

Possession can be had before the 1st proximo.

JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 5th March 1868.

WANTED.

COMFORTABLE BOARD AND LODGINGS may be had by Gentlemen with a respectable family in Elphinstone Circle, Fort. Terms moderate. Apply to "A. W.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A PASSAGE to England, via the Cape, is offered to a EUROPEAN WOMAN for her services as NURSE. Apply to PESTONJEE HORMUSJEE'S SONS, No. 1, Sassoon's Buildings.

WANTED, a BOOK-KEEPER, to write up and keep the Accounts of an Estate under Trust. Salary Rs. 150 per month. None but first-rate Accountants need apply. Address with references to "H. W.," *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICES.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL,

(NEAR THE RAILWAY STATION, BYCULLA.)

THE PROPRIETOR of this old and excellent HOTEL, has much pleasure to announce that it has been recently edified with comfortable accommodation for LADIES and GENTLEMEN. The spacious Garden Grounds have also been considerably improved and embellished with Flower and other Plants.—Charges moderate. Carriages always available.

In the matters of Indian Companies' Act 1866, and of the EAST INDIAN TRADING and BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

THE OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR is prepared to receive offers for the PURCHASE of DEBTS, amounting to Rs. 1,30,000, or thereabouts, due by 72 Contributories,—the particulars of which may be obtained upon application at his Office, in Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Shortly expected per *Prince Alfred* three hand FIRE ENGINES, by Shand, Mason, and Co.

Daily expected per *Dilbhur* a small quantity of GALVANISED STRAND WIRE for Fencing.

Now in stock—GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON; SHEET ZINC; BAR and PLATE; ANGLE and T. IRON; CAST, SHEER, and BLISTER STEEL; CAST IRON, WROUGHT IRON, and LEAD PIPES; STEAM ENGINES; STEAM and HAND CRANES and WINCHES; LEATHER BELTING; ENGINEERS', CONTRACTORS', and JOINERS' TOOLS; CAST IRON GATES, VERANDAHS, &c.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

ORIENTAL FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—A GENERAL and FINAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Association will be held on MONDAY, the 6th April next at 3 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, Apollo Street, No. 14, in accordance with Clause 158 of the Indian Companies' Act No. X. of 1866.

The Liquidators will submit their Accounts of the liquidation, showing how the property of the Company has been disposed of,

W. GILBERT,
મુરજી પગાજી,
SOONDERJEE PRAGJEE.

Bombay, 3rd March 1868.

LINDLEY & WARREN,

PHOTOGRAPHERS & JEWELLERS,

22, APOLLO STREET,

PHOTOGRAPHS in all the newest styles taken daily at the Studio in Apollo Street from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., and earlier by appointment.

Ladies and Gentlemen attended at their own Bungalows for Groups, Views, &c., without any extra charge.

Lockets, Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, Charms, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Albums and other Guard Chains, of first Class quality and make, also Carte de Visite and other Albums for 2 and 4, Cartes de Visite on a page. A large collection of views, groups, and characters C. D. V. are always open for inspection.

Ladies and Gentlemen purchasing any articles of Jewellery from L. & W. that will carry a Photo., will have the same taken and inserted free of charge.

BOMBAY CITY BANK, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned are prepared to receive offers for the PURCHASE of the UNDERMENTIONED PROPERTIES, formerly belonging to Bhugwandass Purshotumdass:—

1st.—Naigaum Property, measuring about 24,240 square yards, with messuage, tenements, and dwelling-house or bungalow standing on Fazendaree ground.

2ND.—Colaba Property, being Division No. 5, warehouse with messuage, and premises erected thereon, containing thirty feet in breadth and one hundred feet deep.

3RD.—Kalbadevee Property, being all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with messuage, tenements, and dwelling-houses thereon erected, and standing, situate on the Kalbadevee Road, and were formerly the property of Dayaram Gopaldass, Shroff.

Further particulars and all other necessary information can be had on application.

B. R. MODY,
ARDASEER EDULJEE CHINOY,
HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 26th March 1868.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that the following PROPERTIES will be submitted for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION in May next, unless previously disposed of privately:—

1. MALABAR HILL PROPERTY—measuring about 1,64,662 square yards, has been laid out in 17 building sites, in 7 of which there are large well-built Dwelling-houses with Stabling, &c. Will be sold as a whole or in separate lots.

2. CHOWPATTY PROPERTY—measuring about 7,419 square yards, which belonged formerly to Mr. DADABHOY BYRAMJEE, and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay as No. ——

3. GIRGAUM PROPERTY—measuring about 18,258 square yards, at present used as the Company's Storeyard. There are a substantial Dwelling-house and several large Godowns in this property.

4. COLABA PROPERTY—measuring about 5,364 square yards, together with the large Dwelling-house &c., thereon, at present occupied by Mr. CURSETJEE FURDONJEE.

Offers for the above Properties will be received by the undersigned, from whom all necessary information can be had on application.

JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKIN, } Liquidators

Elphinstone Circle, 16th March 1868.

COTTON SEED.—The Cotton Commissioner, Bombay, is now prepared to supply the following COTTON SEEDS, for sowing during the approaching season, and at the prices affixed to each variety, as follows:—

New Orleans (imported)		Rs. 25 per cwt.
Ditto	(Dharwar grown)	Rs. 4 Do.
Sea Island	(imported)	Rs. 25 Do.
Egyptian	(imported)	Rs. 10 Do.

These rates are exclusive of packing and transport charges when forwarded to the Mofussil.

As a general average an acre of ground requires from ten to twelve pounds of Seed.

It is requested that requisitions may be forwarded with as little delay as possible, in order that applicants may be enabled to make their own arrangement for the careful preservation of their Seed until sowing time.

With exception of the "Dharwar New Orleans," all the abovenamed Seeds are in store at Bombay. The former variety is also now on its way to the Depot, being fresh Seed of last season's growth.

Applications should be endorsed on the Cover "REQUISITION FOR COTTON SEED," and addressed to the "COTTON COMMISSIONER, BOMBAY, care of the Senior Cotton Inspector, Bombay."

G. F. FORBES, Cotton Commissioner.

Cotton Commissioner's Office, March, 1868.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ORIENTAL EXCHANGE AND TIFFIN ROOMS.

BELOW LINDLEY AND WARREN'S STUDIO, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

REFRESHMENTS of every description of the best quality always ready.

Ale, Wines, Spirits, &c., of superior quality only, and invariably served with Ice.

Separate sitting rooms with clean and careful attendance.

Bread and Cheese.	Tea and Coffee.
Cold Ham and Mutton.	Sandwiches.
Fresh Oysters

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr sh.		
2,160,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal	1,750 pr share
1,040,000	500	500	....	Bank of Bombay	68 per share
1,000,000	400	375	....	Ditto Ditto New	3 p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	150	....	Bombay Pres. Bank	101 per share
2,000,000	200	200	....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share.
2,000,000	100	100	....	Brokers Banking Company	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank	3 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China. In	183 per share.
870,000	200	25	13½	China Bank	5½ per share
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	270 p ct pm.
1,00 0 0	250	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	Nominal
900,0.	250	500	9	Delhi and London	No quot.
500,000	500	200	....	Indian Peninsular	14 .
				London & China Ba.	184 p.
3,750,000	200	1,000	9	Madras Bank	83 p. ct.
1,000,000	250	125	8 p ct.	National Bank of India	130
500,000	250	150	12	Oriental Bank	435 p. s
	200	200	....	Royal Bank of India	83 p. s
	0150	052	....	Guzerat Bank	65 [illegible]

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	76 per sh.
1,200,000	400	130	....	Financial Asso. of India and China	77½ per sh.

LAND COMPANIES

1,000,000	10,000	5,300	....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	565 per sh.
1,980,000	1,000	1,000	20 p. s.	Elphinstone Land Co.	570 per sh.
1,030,000	1,000	400	....	New Do.	88 sh
2,000,000	10,000	4,100	....	Frere Land Co.	145 per sh.
100,000	5,000	4,100	....	Masagon Land and Reclamation Co.	560 per sh.
....	2,000	1,300	25 p. s	Fort Canning	340
2,150,000	3,000	3,000	....	Colaba Land Co.	945

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	....	Bombay Ship Co.	2,100 per
60,000	2,500	2,500	20 p. s.	B. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co.	555 per s
500,000	5,000	3,500	....	Bombay and Bengal Steamship Co.	2,675 per share
80,000	4,000	3,500	....	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,800 per share
80,000	400	500	....	Vicgas Patent ship & Foundry Co.	120 per share
....	3,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited.	100 per shar

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rates
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 1l 1/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s 11 13/16 to 1d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. to 2s. 0½d.
Calcutta	At sight	990.
Do.	30 days' sight	991.
Do.	60 Do. do.	99.
China	60 ays' ight	219.

GOVERNMENT ECURITIES.

Government Securities		6 percent.
Mercantile Bills		8 do.
Four per cent. Co's	1855-56	02
" " " "	1852-53	"
" " " "	1854-55	"
Five per cent. Co's Rs. Loan	1856-57	108
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55	112½
Five and a half per cent.		111½
Municipal 6 per cent. Loan		111½.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8-0
Bank of England Notes	" 10-4
Spanish Dollars	" 225
Old Do.	" 220
Mexican Dollars	" 220
German Crowns	" 210
Five-Franc Pieces	" 223
Bar Silver	" 108-8
Gold Leaf	" 15-1
Bar Gold 0 oz. English	" 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 31ST MARCH.

			PER CANDY.
Oomrawuttee	Old		165 to 170
Akote			
Khandeish			155 to 160
Barsee			
Dhollera			185 to 190
Bhownuggur			
Broach			190 to 195
Vingoria			180 to 182
Compta			180 to 182
Dharwar Sawginned			190 to 195
Oomrawuttee	New		210 to 215
Akote			
Broach			220 to 225
Dhollera			
Bhownuggur			185 to 190
Veraval			

Ready Sales ... 975 Candies.
For delivery ... 3,200 "
Market firm.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 31.

Morse, Lieutenant, 9th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Holmested, Assistant Surgeon, 8th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Astley, Captain, Superintendent of Musketry, on duty, from Poona.
Cummins, Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, from Raepore.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 31.

Sandwith, Lieutenant Colonel, 8th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Abyssinia.
Fellowes, Captain, 8th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Abyssinia.
Lloyd, Captain, 8th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Abyssinia.
Gardiner, Lieutenant, 8th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Abyssinia.
McRae, Lieutenant, 8th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Ahmedabad.
McGrath, Assistant Surgeon, 8th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Abyssinia.
Mills, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Army, on medical certificate, to England.
Berthon, Major, Com. Department, on duty, to Ahmednuggur.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—31ST MARCH.

Ports	Cottons	Seeds
Liverpool	30s. 0d.	42 15s. 0d.
London	30s. 0d. to 32s. 6d.	42 0s. 0d. to 42 10s. 0d.
Glasgow		
Havre	40s. 0d.	
Marseilles	40s. 0d. per bale	
Trieste	40s. 0d.	
Genoa	40s. 0d.	

ARRIVALS.

Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Ship Ellenborough	Cutch Mandvee	Mar. 28
" Sanjan	Mauritius	Dec. 22.
" Nacoda	Cochin	Mar. 13.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Mar. 31	Benefactress	Gibbs	Liverpool.
	Louisa	Lever	Rangoon.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa.
	Seuch Kaikhoro	Bastiaan	Colombo.
	Bulwark	Kelly	Amnesley Bay.
	Regina	Bandy	Amnesley Bay.
	Ticonderoga	Rice	Amnesley Bay.
	Pegasus	Cornwell	Amnesley Bay.
	Beth Shan	Duncan	Amnesley Bay.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per ship *Golden Eagle*.—Spoke the ship *Sylvia* from Liverpool for Bombay in company on the Coast off Calcutta on the 20th instant.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship *Empress*, Ellis, to Abyssinia.
Ship *Prosperine*, Brogger, to Liverpool.
Ship *Ossian*, Spuer, to Liverpool.
Ship *City of Niagpo*, Anderson, to Havre.
Ship *Red Jacket*, Pope, to Abyssinia.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Ship *Star Queen*, to Havre.
Ship *Cheverell*, to Liverpool.
Ship *Barcelos*, to Liverpool.
Ship *Star of England*, to Liverpool.
Ship *Southern Queen*, to Havre.
Ship *Emma*, to Havre.
Ship *Richard Cobden*, to Liverpool.

POSTAL NOTICES

OCEAN MAILS.

The following Ocean Mails will be made up and despatched at the time named :—

	Date of departure.	Mail will close	An after Packet will be made.
China	15th and 30th.	6 P. M. previous evening.	7 A. M. on the day of departure
Ceylon			
Penang			
Singapore			
Hongkong			
Cape of Good Hope	15th.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Mauritius			
Natal			
Reunion			
St. Helena			
Muscat	3rd and 17th.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None
Persian Gulf			
Bussorah			
Bagdad			
Mesopotamia			
Bushire			
Muscat			
Karwar	Every Saturday.	1 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Honore			
Mangalore			
Cochin			
Calicut			
Cannanore			
Pellicherry			
Kurrachee	18 hours after the arrival of each Overland Mail.		None

For Poona the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Poona the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency 12 noon ; after packet letters, 1 P. M.

For Poona on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Stations on the Railway lines as far as Poona 8 A. M.

For Poona on the N. E. and S. E. Railway, *i. e.* for Post Offices on the Railway lines, Guzerat, Scinde, Kattiawar, and Kutch 7 A. M.; after Packet letters 8 A. M.

Registered Letters and Bunghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A. M. and from noon 2 to 3 P. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports. A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To SUEZ.—1st class £45, 2nd class £35, } exclusive
To TRIESTE.—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London ; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool ; Messrs. TOD, HATHONE & Co., Alexandria ; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles ; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 1st April 1868.

FOR HONGKONG.
(Touching at Singapore if sufficient offers)

THE British Barque "ASIA," o 548 tons register. For Freigh apply to Messrs. REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 31st March 1868.

WANTED, BOARD and LODGING in a quiet and respectable family. Address "J. T.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LEDGER CLERK WANTED, one who can write quickly and well, and is sharp in Accounts. Apply by letter to "QUIZ," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

MR. FRANK ASQUITH will sign our FIRM from THIS DAY per PROCURATION, by Power of Attorney granted to him.

30th March 1867. BADHAM & Co.

ESTATE OF GOVIND GIRDHUR.—NOTICE is hereby given that a SECOND DIVIDEND, at the rate of 1¼ per cent on the amount of admitted Claims upon the above Estate, will be paid to the Creditors on application personally or by Attorney on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS at my Office on or after the 7th proximo.

WM. SIM, Trustee.

1, Oak Lane, Bombay, 30th March 1868.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).—A DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 31st December last, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and a bonus of 1 per cent. for the half-year, being equal to 8 per cent. per annum, or Rs. 5 per Share, will be payable on or after WEDNESDAY the 1st of April to Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on 16th instants.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

Bombay, 31st March 1868.

NOTICE.—The Consignees of the following UNCLAIMED CARGO, landed ex ship *Pegasus*, from London, are informed that it has been stored in the Government Godowns at the expense and risk of the concerned :—

A. C. & C. 30 C/ ; E. A. H. 5 C/ ; P M D S S C/ P. & H. B. 585 Cakes Spelter X X 2137 Cakes Spelter and 1637 Cakes Spelter. BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Cornwell, Ship *Pegasus*.

Bombay, 31st March 1868.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per Ship "SLIEVE DONARD," from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain THOMPSON will not be responsible for any Package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Agent of Ship *Slieve Donard*.

NOTICE TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS —Messrs. ROGHE & Co., 14, Meadow Street, have been appointed Agents for the undersigned, and will arrange to land all heavy luggage from Steamers for Passengers proceeding Inland by Deccan Horse Dak as well as ship it from the Railway Station for those bound homewards.—Daks will also be booked at the Office, 14 Meadow Street. HOWARD BROTHERS,
Proprietors "Deccan Horse Dak" and "Jubbulpore Bullock Train."

Bombay, 1st April 1868.

MUNICIPAL LICENSE TAX.—Those persons who are liable to pay the License Tax, but have not yet taken out Licenses, are reminded that they now incur the risk of prosecution in the Police Courts.

One half the fine inflicted on a defaulter will be paid by the Commissioner to the person on whose information the conviction was obtained.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
R. B. VICOAJEE,
Assistant Municipal Commissioner.

Assistant Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 31st March 1868.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates ; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on DWELLINGS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been considerably reduced.

Policies may be opened for longer periods than a year (as 13, 14, 15 months, &c.,) at rates proportionate to those for annual Policies.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

MESSRS. HEERALAL & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On SATURDAY, the 4th day of April 1868, at 4 P. M., Messrs. HEERALAL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, by order of CANJEE DHURMSEY, and on account and risk of GHACHEE RUSOOL MITHA, MOHAMED MITHA, and FATMEH BAI, widow of late Ghachee Mitha, that piece and parcel of Government Land or Ground, together with message, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, or being on the Sinkine Road, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 3 and entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3[illegible] and bounded as follows :—on the east by the property of Soombai, widow of late Framjee Bomanjee Wadia, on the west by the property of Seomie Ahmedia, on the north by the Sewpooree passage, and the south by the Sinkine Road. For further particulars apply to Messrs. HEERALAL & Co. at their Office, No. 6 Rampart Row.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, BASI STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "SANGOON."

Six Months in India. 2 vols. By Miss Mary Carpenter	Rs. 18 8
Life and Correspondence of Richard Whately, D. D., late Archbishop of Dublin. By E. Jane Whately	5 12
Life in Abyssinia : being notes collected during three years' residence and travels in that country. By M. Parkyns, 2nd edn., with a new introduction, Map and illustrations	5 12
Body and Mind, the nervous system and its derangements. By Mons Sana in corpore Sano." By J. T. Hunter, M.R.C.S ; L.S.A., H.M.I.S. 2nd edn.	2 12
A Manual of the Diseases of the Skin, coloured illustrations. By B. Squire, M.B., F.L.S., &c.	18 0
Outlines of Physiology, human and comparative. 2 vols. Illustrated By J. Marshall, F.R.S.	24 0
Engineering field-Work. Vol. 2. Waterworks : or, the distribution of water in towns under the constant and intermittent systems. Gauging streams, Sewers, Sewage, and Irrigation	2 12
BEW. D. Haskoll, C.E. and Sanskrit Language, for the use of early Students. 2nd edition	8 0
The Year-Book of Facts in Science and Art, 1868. By J. Timbs	3 12
Thackeray's The Newcomes. Vol. I. Vol. 5 of the new illustrated edition	5 12
——Pendennis. 2 vols. Vols. 3 and 4 ditto	11 8
Gunshot Wounds and other Injuries of the nerves. By Jno S. W. Mitchell, G. R. Morehouse, and W. W. Keen, U. S. Army	4 8
Practical Billiards. Illustrated. By W. Dufton	12 0
A New Dictionary of Quotations from the Greek, Latin, and Modern Languages. With index referring to every important word	5 12
General M. W. Smith's Drill and Manœuvres of Cavalry combined with Horse Artillery	9 8
The Structure and Functions of the Eye, illustrative of the power, wisdom, and goodness of God. By S. Thomson, M.D.	5 12
Hymns, Ancient and Modern, with tunes, small size	1 8
The Forlorn Hope. By Edmund Yates	1 8
The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table. By O. W. Holmes	0 8
St. Ronan's Well. By Sir W. Scott	0 8
The Chimney Corner. By Mrs. H. B. Stowe	0 12
Adventures of Joseph Andrews. By H. Fielding	1 8
The Iliad of Homer. 2 vols. By the Earl of Derby.	7 8
Johnson's Persian, Arabic, and English Dictionary	60 0

PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

Hanover Square, No. 5, for March, 1868 (a waltz, a galop, and 2 songs)	1 0
Rossini's Stabat Mater, in vocal Score &c. By Birch.	0 12
Handel's The Messiah, Sacred Oratorio. By G. F. Harris	0 12
——Israel in Egypt, Sacred Oratorio. By Dr. J. Clarke	0 12
WALTZ.—"La Fugitive"—Grand valse de salon. By Mrs. W. G. Stretton (nee Lilia Thoumin)	1 8
SONG.—The good bye at the door. Ballad. By S. Glover	1 8
—— Beautiful Isle of the Sea. Christy Minstrels	1 8
—— Jenny Lind's Good Night. By H. West.	1 8
—— There is no love like a mother's. Ballad	1 4
—— The Irish Emigrant. By Lady Dufferin	1 4
—— Pretty Jemima (don't say no). By P. Hall	1 8
—— Sing me that song again. By R. March	1 8
—— Come home father. By R. Clay	1 8
—— Hilda. By J. E. Carpenter	1 8

CHESSON AND WOODHALL.

Bombay, 31st March 1868.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday Evening.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1868.

THE article which we published some days since, upon the maudlin propensities of the *Tomahawk*, has given rise to a certain amount of comment, which induces us to say a few words upon the subject, over which the *Tomahawk* so plentifully wept. Our quarrel with that tremendous lasher of modern society simply amounted to this, that it found a certain vice in existence (not by the way quite a new one), that it covered it up with a delicate veil of euphuistical phraseology, and then sat down by it and endeavoured to lessen its bulk by the remarkable expedient of whining over it. Furthermore, that having become aware, rather late in life, that the magnificent, though too often mismanaged charities of London, embraced certain Societies for the rescue and protection of fallen women, it announces the fact with a prodigious quiver in its tone, and then, over the hysterical statement that one of these Societies had sent it a "little book," in plain English, an annual report of its proceedings, it begins to cry, as the French would put it, with a great deal of effusion. We observed that we could not in the least degree appreciate the peculiar emotion, which the discovery of two such very open air facts, as the existence in London of such matters as vice and charity, had created in the bosom of our "trenchant" contemporary ; and we intimated that if, in treading upon this ground at all, the *Tomahawk* desired to be of the remotest service to society, it would have been considerably better if it had left the matter alone, till it could leave off sobbing, dry its eyes, and talk about the matter in an out-spoken, common-sense manner. And to these opinions we still hold. In "the most shameful sight in the world," a paper, in the position of the *Tomahawk*, had a subject which it might have worked much to its own honour, and greatly to the advantage of society at large, had it but chosen to treat it in a bold and large-minded way. But the blight of our miserable modern prudery appears to have fallen upon the energies and courage of even the *Tomahawk*, despite the wild war whoops, and slashing blows wherewith it sounded and signalized its first appearance upon the literary stage. In those first impulsive days, under the impetus of its first launch, it contrived to call things by their names, and to suggest a remedy, when it had unearthed a scandal or a wrong. It went into the kennels, too, and picked up the "Brown Study," and flourished the filthy lie under the nose of society, and if it failed in this instance to hit upon any particular moral, except, perhaps, the unintentional one that the world still retains a tolerable leaven of snobbery even in "polite circles," it, at any rate, established the prosperity of the journal. If in those curious and strikingly tinted cartoons this new censor respected none, and would not halt in its pursuit of vice or wrong-doing, even though a throne should stand before it in its path, what might people not expect when the grosser *strata* came before its lash or pencil ? The throne, its occupant and heir, the nation's darling Saint Day, "the Derby," had each one come beneath the stinging of its thong : surely, said the world, when such matters as commercial immorality and prostitution, and quakery, and religious [illegible] ance, and cant come to be taken [illegible] tured individual see our neighbour's flesh quiv[illegible] society subscribed, its terrible blows. So [illegible] with anxious curiosity, atoms of the gree[illegible] the particular vices of their and hoped [illegible]us, bound to this literary pillory, till the *Tomahawk*, the censor, had set up. And de[illegible] last their hopes were apparently about to be fulfilled. The *Tomahawk* descends upon the open prostitution in the public streets of London, which flaunts itself before respectability, shameless, triumphant, *and rigidly ignored* ; which the blind might see, and the deaf hear, but which society, holy and pure, walks through ; with its eyes turned up to the tabernacle, and its ears stuffed with a sense of its own exceeding virtue, and regards not an open, coarse, roaring vice elbowing modesty into the gutters, and treading on the toes of timid respectability—but which, nevertheless, the loyal subjects of the Grundy dynasty, having eyes, yet saw not, and ears, yet heard not, and understandings, yet would not comprehend And when the *Tomahawk* broke through its allegiance, and recognized, and pilloried the monstrous scandal, the prudes and the prigs, and the humbugs, gathered round in a flutter, eager to see the lash applied. And what happens ? Why, the wielder finds the influence which the Grundian *regime*, under which we have so long lived, to be too much for it, and at the eleventh hour drops the lash from its hands, and sits down by the unsavoury culprit, and employs its nervous arm in wiping away its tears. Decidedly society had a right to be disappointed ; decidedly the press has a right to complain. If the *Tomahawk* have as much for its hands to do as they can manage, in attending to its own tearful eyes, the sooner it resigns their claims to wield the censor's scourge, the better. And it is a pity too—this maudlin backsliding of the *Tomahawk*. Its position was secured, popular, and powerful ; and yet was such, as would readily have admitted of these matters being taken up by it, without its subscribers being able to complain that it had struck out a new *route*, which its past conduct had not prepared them for facing. Not that society is really so squeamish, by a very long way, as it delights to imagine that it is ; and if any journal chose to run the gauntlet of its Hush'es, and Oh fie ! 's, it would probably conquer in the end, and be allowed to say its say, without much reference to its circulation, But the *Tomahawk* had no such risk to run. It was not an expensive paper to issue, yet it was well priced, and sold readily. and remuneratively. No matter what had been its boldness of conduct, it would have had nothing to fear. A private person, who should dissect the body of his own wife, or child, even with the best of intentions, would not unnaturally be received with considerable loathing by society ; whereas, when the professional anatomist performs the same operation, under perhaps the same inspiration, if it be noted at all by society, it is only to his own honour. But in the case before us, the anatomist has run away and dolefully hidden its head in a corner. Under the circumstances, the temptation to deliver the whimperer a kick is exceedingly strong.

For we quite agree, be it said, with the *Tomahawk*, and everybody else, that "Rescue Societies" are amiable, and worthy of our heartiest admiration and respect, just as are any other collection of people, who spend their money, and their time, and energies in doing good to their fellows, and in lightening, even by ever so small a portion, the great load of mankind's misery. But we protest that we do not believe in the efficacy of tears, crocodile's, or otherwise, being shed by the workers at this work. Silvia Pellico, and Telemachus, and the amiable moralists of the Richardsonian School, may cry away as much as they please, but that is not the course which those must adopt, who would take away from the capital of mealy-mouthed, straight-laced, evangelical England, the reproach of being the most indecent capital in Europe. It is eminently needful that this matter should be taken up. We have had Reform and Missions *ad nauseam*, as connected with paragons in fustian, and indefinite savages, at the ends of the earth ; and it is quite time we drew in the brush a trifle nearer home. And it is even yet more needful that we should divest ourselves of lachrymose cant and ludicrous prudery in dealing with this matter. We should neither be afraid to speak out, as Mr. Skey has unfortunately been ; nor should we set ourselves to work to ladle out a river, with a sieve. We should say what we mean, without fear or prudery, but we should rather set ourselves to direct and limit the course, rather than to go ambitiously to work to bring about impossibilities by getting rid of it altogether. This is the over-attempting Charybdis to the prudish and word-splitting Scylla He who goes valorously to work, to sweep off vice, bag and baggage, roof tree and hearth stone, from the face of the earth, will very speedily run himself out of wind, like an over-zealous missionary, and will probably do no good whatever, tremendous as his opening burst may be ; while he who would step about on tiptoe, with his tongue wrapt in tissue paper, with a gingerly tread, as if the subject were a knot of rattlesnakes ; and a subdued quivering utterance, as if the words were red-hot, which needed to be spoken, will, if possible, do still less. The matter wants deliberate, fearless, honest treatment,—and wants it grievously ; and it is greatly to be regretted that the *Tomahawk*, which had the opportunity, should have so contemptibly misused it, and have left the medical journals, which few read, to deal with the question unsupported

We believe H. E. the Governor intends immediately to go to Mahableshwar. The rumour that His Excellency is likely to return soon to England is, we are informed, unformded.

MILITARY LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, 6TH MARCH.

NEXT Tuesday was set apart for a debate on the purchase system in the army upon the motion of Mr. Trevelyan ; but he has given way, at the request of Mr. Gladstone, to the Irish question, brought on alike by the Government and the Irish opposition. The views of Mr. Trevelyan are well known—he is for the abolition of purchase. Captain Vivian has put on the notice paper of the House the terms of an important amendment, which, I am told, will receive a good deal of support, and will certainly provoke an interesting military debate. The words of his amendment are these :—

"That in the opinion of this House, the grounds of complaint against the operation of the purchase system in the army would be greatly diminished, and the efficiency of the service improved by

"1. The abolition of purchase above the rank of captain in the cavalry and infantry of the line ;

"2. The reduction of the number of regimental commissioned ranks to three—lieutenant colonel, captain, and lieutenant ;

"3. The institution of a course of practical professional training as a necessary preliminary to the acquisition of a commission in the cavalry, guards, or line :

"And that this House will make good such sums as may be required to give just compensation to officers who, in respect either to the then existing regulations, value of their commissions, or of sums paid by them *in accordance with* regimental usage, may be liable to pecuniary injury in consequence of the adoption of the above resolutions."

Captain Vivian is rather sanguine about his ability to carry a reform which is tolerably sweeping. I do not believe that this House of Commons will assent to any reduction of the number of ranks in a subject which I saw have considered and about which fewer still would like to hazard an opinion. But I think it likely that the first and third of the numbered paragraphs will be carried. Lord Herbert long ago desired to limit purchase to the rank of captain, but only a few daring persons have until lately ventured to question the necessity of such an immense number of officers per battalion.

To-night Major Anson is to move for the re-appointment of his committee of inquiry into the expediency of employing native Indian troops in our colonies and military dependencies, and the practicability of raising a force of natives for general service.

Favouritism towards the Guards should not be superadded to privileges which often work to the disadvantage of the Line. It is bad enough that one set of officers should get the start of another in the race for promotion, and that they should be obtained soon why promotion should rules and regulated by the disregard of law. A re- But Chance has been much talked about, and it is certainly pretty nearly as bad in kind, if not in degree, as anything that occurred before public opinion undertook to watch the doings of the Horse Guards. It is a rule that no subaltern, not having completed two years' service, shall be made a captain. A wise rule, elastic of course, if the exigencies of the public service demand it ; but one that ought to be vigorously observed in the piping time of peace. The rule has been broken. A vacancy having occurred in the Coldstreams, it has been filled up by the promotion of an ensign and lieutenant to the next rank or ranks, who wanted two months of the required term. Observe, the injustice is two-fold, it is a violation of rule, and it gives a youngster the army rank of captain unduly and at the expense of some lieutenant or lieutenants in the Line. The case is all the worse, because there is an ensign in the regiment, who had seen six years' service in the 52nd before he entered the Guards. Surely when an officer is not qualified, the next who is should get the vacancy. But what follows makes the matter still more painful. Lieut.-Colonel Le Conteur having retired, a vacancy has again arisen. What is done ? Is the officer qualified by service allowed to purchase ? Certainly not—at least not yet ;—but the Horse Guards decides that the post of lieutenant shall remain unfilled until the senior ensign has become, by lapse of time, able to take it. You see the Horse Guards is fast asleep, and consequently cannot see the time o' day. When the reformed Parliament meets, perhaps the sleepers will be roughly awakened, and then they will storm at public opinion, and not at their own blindness.

The death of Lieutenant-General Dames sends up the following officers :—Major-General Braybrooke becomes a lieutenant-general ; Colonel David Mackordy, a major-general ; Major S. A. Capel, now Staff Officer of Pensioners, a lieutenant-colonel ; and Captain G. Webb, R. M., a major in the army. The good service pension held by Lord George Paget has been given to Colonel A. W. Murray, C. B. : a reward for hard work and exposure on the west coast of Africa. Major-General Rumley, as I think I told you, has obtained the Scotch command.

The following are the names of the Royal Commissioners appointed to make a searching enquiry into the whole subject of courts-martial :—The Marquis of Hartington ; General the Right Honourable Jonathan Peel, M.P. ; the Right Honourable J. R. Mowbray, M.P., Judge Advocate General ; the Right Honourable Russel Gurney, Q.C., M.P. ; the Right Honourable J. E. Headlam, M.P. ; Samuel Whitbread, Esq., M.P. ; Major-General Sir Alfred H. Horsford, K.C.B. ; Lieutenant-General Henry Eyre ; Viscount Eversley ; Lieutenant General Sir James Yorke-Scarlett ; and the Right Honourable Wilson Patten—the last an active M.P., a member of the Government, and of some repute as a good colonel of Militia, who took his regiment to the Mediterranean during the Crimean war. Although some fault has been found with this Commission for being too routine in character, it seems to me a fair one.

The subjoined paragraph will interest many of your readers :—"The Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief having approved of the relief of officers at the depots of regiments serving in India being so arranged as to be carried out during the winter months by means of Her Majesty's Indian troopships, commanding officers in India are to submit to the Adjutant-General, June 1 in each year, the names of officers they propose to send home during the ensuing cold season. In each case the date on which the period of depot service of the officer to be relieved will expire is to be stated. When it is desired that an officer on leave in England should join the depot the application may be submitted at any period of the year."

Farewell to an old custom—"Drumming-out" has been abolished as a British military institution !

Marshal Neil has just been boasting that France has *forced* other nations to adopt breech-loading rifles, and that *next* spring the whole French army will possess the Chassepot. It does not become the high character of the French Minister of War to boast in this fashion. We are at least as forward as the French, and the Snider is better than the Chassepot. Oddly enough the claims of the Chassepot are at this very moment vigorously called in question. Some indiscreet artillery officer has told a "gentleman of the press" that grave defects have been discovered in the favourite weapon. Nor in the weapons only. Artillery officers had long ago pointed out that the India-rubber buffer was a source of danger and inefficiency. It is now said that the cartridges are defective, and that arms of three different bores have been served out. I think it probable that the Chassepot is not so good as it has been described to be, but it is most likely that the shortcomings of the gun have been exaggerated. Our own Government is steadily pursuing its investigations into the merits of the new breech-loaders sent in for competition. Mr. Henry, the Edinburgh gun-maker, well known to Indian sportsmen, has run his sole rival in the last stages

to his house this afternoon in person, and having made conciliations with him brought Hafizjee with himself from his house. The following news-letter was received by the Ameer Mahomed Azim Khan from Turkistan to-day to his great satisfaction :—"It was reported in previous letters that Sirdar Abdoorrahman Khan was encamped in front of the fort of Akhcha in disappointment, and that he had called Sirdar Abdoolraheem Khan, Governor at Tukhta Pool, to assist him in suppressing the insurrection. Recently an engagement took place at Moomluck, near Shihrghan, between the troops of Sirdar Abdoorraheem Khan, the Naib of Abdoorrahman Khan, and the son of Eshawaurak, in which the last named Chief was taken prisoner, and the Turkistanee rebels, who had gathered under him in large numbers, perfectly routed. Four hundred Uzbeks and the Turkistanees were put to the sword in this action, and a still greater number taken prisoners of war by the General of Sirdar Abdoorrahman Khan. The son of Shawaurak offered ten thousand *tillahs* of gold as price of his life to Abdoolraheem Khan, but the latter, indifferent to all these temptations, severed the head of the rebel Chief by his own sword, and sent it to Sirdar Abdoorrahman Khan, his master, at Akhcha. When the news of this victory reached the last-named station, the Meer of Akhcha abandoned the fort he had strengthened with so much labour and fled with his companions to the hilly stations adjacent in great despair and despondence. The fort has now been occupied by Sirdar Abdoorrahman Khan. The city of Akhcha was given up to a general plunder by orders of the Sirdar, and part of it were put on fire by his orders. The residents have fled in different directions, and great alarm prevailed in parts of Turkistan which have been the scene of insurrection." The Ameer was very glad to hear this news, and took the letter to Beebee Murwareed, mother of Sirdar Abdoorrahman Khan, to read it to her.

4th March.—To soothe Hafizjee, son of Meer Wauiz, still more, the Ameer Mahomed Azim Khan conferred a rich khilut on him in to-day's durbar, and presented him with a purse of three thousand rupees in cash. Hafizjee is the sirdar of greatest influence at Cabul, and has at his command all the distant and adjacent hill tribes, and so the Ameer has great regard of him. News from Turkistan received this day by the Ameer states that Sirdar Abdoorrahman Khan is treating the rebel subjects of Turkistan with the greatest severity. Hundreds of men and women have been put into confinement by his orders. Among other spoils, he has distributed among his soldiers the women of the rebel Uzbeks and Nimances, residents of Akhcka, Shihrghan, and other parts of Turkistan. His father-in-law, the Shah of Bokhara, has called him to Bokhara to pay His Majesty a visit, and it is reported that as soon as the Sirdar has made arrangements of the possessions now restored by him to his entire satisfaction, he will leave Turkistan for Bokhara. Before leaving for Bokhara, however, Sirdar Abdoorrahman Khan is reported to proceed to Budakhshan with a large number of troops, where he has despatched Sirdar Mahomed Ismail Khan and Meer Jehandar Shah, the ex-Ameer of Budakhshan. Accompanied by three hundred sowars and one piece of cannon, Sirdar Mahomed Jikrya Khan, son of the late Sirdar Sooltan Mahomed Khan, left this day for Kaba, near Jallalabad, where he is to reside till further orders. This Sirdar, who at one time had embraced the cause of Ameer Shere Ally Khan, enjoys now the greatest confidence and regard of Ameer Mahomed Azim Khan.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

(By direct Overland Telegraph.)

LONDON, 24TH MARCH, NOON.

In yesterday's sitting of the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone moved the resolutions of which he had given notice, declaring that the Irish Church must cease to exist as an establishment, forbidding any further exercise of patronage, and praying the Queen to surrender her interests in the temporalities of the Irish Episcopate.

The debate on the resolutions has been fixed for Monday next (30th March.)

A very influential meeting presided over by Sir Frederick Halliday was held yesterday at the Mansion House, for taking into consideration the unsatisfactory state of telegraphic communication with India. A Standing Committee was appointed to call for information, and to bring the subject before Government in the House of Commons.

THE IMPEACHMENT OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, 23RD MARCH.

President Johnson's counsel has filed his reply to the charges brought against him, all of which he denies. He has applied for a delay of thirty days to prepare for the trial. The Senate has refused his request.

WASHINGTON, 24TH MARCH.

The House of Representatives has filed President Johnson's reply regarding the impeachment charges. The trial has been fixed for Monday.

The "City Suburbans" has been won by *Speculum*.

LONDON, 24TH AFTERNOON.

The Cotton Market to-day was quiet and unchanged.

Fair Dhollera 8¾d.

The Manchester Market was quiet, but steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings 8s. 9d.

8¼ " 10s. 6d.

40s. Twist " 1s. 3d.

LONDON, 25TH MARCH, MORNING.

In the House of Lords yesterday Government introduced the new Education Bill, and proposed to create a Secretary of State for Education.

At the next periodical biddings for Government Bills on India, £250,000 will be allotted.

BOMBAY.

WE understand that the new Pilotage Regulations are to come into force, by order of the Harbour and Pilotage Board, on Monday next.

THE Director of the Indo-European Telegraph reported to Government on Monday last that the cable was right to Gwadur.

THE Small Cause Court will be closed to-day in consequence of a Hindoo holiday called Ram Navmee.

WE learn from a correspondent that a slight shower of rain fell in some parts of Guzerat on Friday last.

MAILS will be closed at the General Post Office, for Aden and Abyssinia, per steamer *Oriental*, this morning at ten o'clock.

THE following passengers sailed yesterday per steamer *Phlox*, Captain Baker, to Goa :—Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. E. P. Robertson.

THE height of water in Vehar Lake for the week ending 28th March was 51 feet : in the corresponding week of last year there were 49 feet 10 inches.

MR. MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE resumed charge of his appointment as Second Judge of the Small Cause Court yesterday afternoon.

A MUSSULMAN named Mahomed Ibrahim was on Monday last fined by the first Judge of the Small Cause Court in the sum of Rs. 20, for giving prevaricating answers while in the witness-box.

AT the High Court yesterday, Sir Joseph Arnould, on an application made by Mr. Keir on behalf of Mr. Bendir, the official liquidator, sanctioned a first dividend of four annas per rupee to the creditors of the National Financial of India.

A POLICE peon in the employ of the Bombay, [illegible], and Central India Railway Company was yesterday fined by Mr. R. H. Showell in the sum of rupees ten, for assaulting Mr. Nanabhai Haridas, pleader of the High Court.

THE acting Fourth Judge of the Small Cause Court, Mr. Syed Hassan El Medini, yesterday morning proceeded to Poona to assume charge of his new appointment as Principal Sudder Ameen of that station.

A BRAHMIN priest arrived here from Guzerat on Sunday last by the B. B. and C. I. Railway train, with twelve armed men and sixteen servants, and has taken up his residence in the bungalow of Mr. Canjee Chattoor, Love Lane, Mazagon.

A CORONER'S inquest was held on Sunday last at Lower Colaba, touching the death of a Mussulman, named Shaik Abdoola, a syrang in the Colaba Press Company. The jury found that the deceased died from apoplexy induced by excessive drinking.

DAVE CARSON'S entertainment on Monday night was a great success. The programme was entirely new, and was well received, Mons. and Mdlle. Semeladis, who are really excellent artistes, proving a great acquisition to the troupe. The same programme will be repeated at the theatre to-night.

YESTERDAY Mr. Justice Westropp, sitting in Chambers at the High Court, made an order on the application of Mr. Hurrell, empowering Mr. Bendir, liquidator of the Mercantile Credit and Financial Association, to declare a dividend of two annas per rupee. This is the third dividend declared, making in all twelve annas in the rupee.

ON Sunday last an inquest was held at Mazagon concerning the death of one Essco Balloo. It appears that on Saturday about 8 P. M,. deceased, after having taken his meals, went out, and was not since then seen by any one. Enquiry was made as to his whereabouts, and it was on the following morning that his body was recovered from a well at Mazagon. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death from drowning.

YESTERDAY, in the Fort Police Court before Nana Morojee, Esq. fourteen natives were charged by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, officer of License Tax, with failing to take out a license for their respective trades, in terms of section XXI. of Act of 1857. In one of the cases, that of Vissa Ooka, a fine of Rs. 100 was imposed, and the charges against the other defendants were then withdrawn on their promising to pay the licenses.

A BUNDLE of Government currency notes, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 150, was yesterday sent to the Chief Magistrate of Police by Lalljee Bhimjee and Co., with an intimation that the notes had been found by one of the partners of that firm in the public street. The notes are now with Mr. Hingley, the chief clerk, and will be given to the owner on his applying for them.

A SHORT time ago two Hindoos, named Vithoo bin Venkassa and Murtama bin Bussapa, were tried before J. A. Shaw, Esq., Session Judge of Dharwar, for taking a gift in order to screen offenders from punishment of offence punishable with imprisonment which might extend to ten years. The Court convicted the accused and sentenced each of them to suffer six months' rigorous imprisonment. Against this conviction and sentence a petition was presented on behalf of the prisoners to the Hon'ble the acting Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tucker on Thursday last, which was rejected.

THE ordinary annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Akbar Cotton Press Company was held yesterday afternoon at the office of Messrs. Ewart—Latham & Co., secretaries and treasurers, Mr. Astley in the chair. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the annual accounts duly audited were read and adopted. It was resolved that a dividend of Rs. 250 per share be declared payable on and after the 2nd instant. Messrs. Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy and Bhimjee Purshotum were re-elected directors, and Mr. Kessowjee Naik was elected a director. It was resolved that Mr. Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody be elected auditor for the current year.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS FOR ABYSSINIA.—The head-quarter wing of the 8th Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry (consisting of 320 men, with European and native officers, &c.) embarked from Apollo Bunder at an early hour yesterday morning, on board the s. s. *Asia*, bound for Abyssinia. The remainder of the regiment (350 men, with officers, &c.) arrived yesterday morning from Ahmedabad, and being taken on the G. I. P. Railway to Carnac Bunder, embarked thence on board the transport *Corona*. These vessels, the *Asia* towing the *Corona*, were to leave the harbour last night.

LECTURE ON THE BANYAN COMMUNITY.—On the 24th instant an essay was read in the rooms of the "Andrew's Library" at Surat by Mr. Chubildass, on the divisions and sub-divisions in the Banyan community, and the amount of inconvenience to the Bunyans thereby. It was begun at 7 P.M. and was over by 7-45. The meeting was highly pleased, and fully concurred with the views and information therein given by the lecturer. The chair was taken by the worthy Judge, Mr. Kemball, who voted thanks to the lecturer for his laudable exertions, and the meeting dispersed at about 8 o'clock. Among the audience there were also two rev. gentlemen, Messrs. Dickson and Wallace, the Principal Suder Ameen of Surat, the Naggur Sett, and several other native gentlemen—in all about two hundred.

THE Rev. James Paterson, missionary in connection with the Bombay Harbour Mission Union (established now more than ten years ago for the spiritual instruction of seamen in this port, and entirely supported by voluntary contributions from the Bombay merchants), desires gratefully to acknowledge the receipt, through Captain Breckenridge, of the ship *Otago*, of a purse containing 240 rupees from a few commanders of ships that have just left or are about to leave the Harbour, which gift he has been requested to receive (quoting their own words) as a proof of the respect in which he is held and of their appreciation of the good work he is engaged in, and to commend him for the purpose-like and energetic manner in which he carries on the proper work that belongs to a Harbour missionary.

IN the High Court yesterday, before Sir Joseph Arnould, the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited) sued Roychund Tarrachund for Rs. 5,000, being the amount of call due on five shares of the Company at Rs. 1,000 each. Mr. Taylor for the plaintiff proved the resolution to make the call and the intimation of that to the defendant, and the fact that the amount had not been paid. The defendant did not appear, and decree was granted for the amount with interest from July 1867 till payment with costs. Mr. Taylor asked for speedy execution, not that it would be of great advantage, but as it was sometimes so difficult to find the defendants in these cases. The request was granted by the Court. The same Company also sued Somchund Tarrachund for Rs. 6,000, being the amount of a similar call due on six shares. The defendant failed to appear, and evidence of the debt was led by Mr. Taylor on which the Court gave decree for the amount with interest and costs.

A SUIT brought by Lukhmidass Khimjee and others against Azeezoola Mookhteashaw, to recover the amount of Rs. 1,756, due on a bill of exchange which was originally drawn in December last by Wallace Brothers of London in favour of Wallace and Co. of Bombay, and subsequently endorsed by the latter to the plaintiffs, was disposed of by Sir C. Sargent at the High Court yesterday. The defendant, against whom the bill was drawn, had accepted it. A decree was given for the amount claimed with interest and costs.—In a suit brought by Lalchund Mookundass against Poonja Assaria and another, a decree for Rs. 1,201 was given by the same Judge.—Sir Charles Sargent also gave a decree in favour of the Bank of Madras against Leewa Ramjee for the sum of Rs. 10,000, with interest, &c., due on a bond executed by the defendant; and one Jugjeevun Dhurrumsey, had also, in the first instance, been set down as a defendant to the suit, but being an insolvent, and having included this debt—and also a debt on a second bond for a similar amount—in his schedule, his name was now at the request of the plaintiff's counsel struck out.

AN accident, that would doubtless have resulted seriously, but for the timely assistance of a British captain, took place in the harbour here on Sunday night, to a boat belonging to Messrs. Nanabhoy and Sorabjee. It appears that the boat, named the *Giarl J. Lori*, was out at the fishing station in search of vessels requiring the services of a dubash, when an inward bound steamer—of which the name is supposed to be known—came into collision with the boat. The small craft was immediately upset, and the crew had a hard struggle for life. It was dark at the time, and either from ignorance of the circumstances or other causes, the steamer proceeded on her course without stopping or endeavouring in any way to render assistance. The men were thus left in imminent danger till about eleven o'clock next morning. Then, however, they were happily rescued and brought into Harbour by the ship *Slieve Donard* from Liverpool. Every praise is certainly due to Captain Thompson of that vessel for his humane services, and we are desired to express the thanks of the crew to him for his exertions despite the difficulty in reaching their boat and for the kind treatment they received at his hands.

A CANDID WITNESS.—A suit in which the Royal Bank of India sought to recover the sum of Rs. 45,000 from one Dadabhoy Merwanjee in respect of a promissory note dated 19th March 1866 and due on 27th June 1866, and executed by Sorabjee and Nowrojee Nanabhoy (at present insolvents) jointly with the defendant, came before Sir Charles Sargent at the High Court yesterday. Mr. Taylor was for the plaintiff; and the defendant did not appear. After service of summons had been proved, a Parsee clerk employed by the Royal Bank was called as a witness. Mr. Taylor asked him whether any part of the debt had been paid by the defendant, and the witness replied—"I have been instructed to say that nothing has been paid." The Judge—"A most candid witness! I wish all witnesses were equally so. Have you any others, Mr. Taylor?" They might as well send a sepoy next time. All the business of the Court might be conducted in that way, and sepoys might be sent to give the Court the necessary information!" Mr. Taylor said that if Mr. Sudanund Balcrustna, the officer of the Bank who had signed the note, had been present he would have been put into the witness box to prove that no part of the money had been paid. Properly, however, it was for the defendant to show that he had paid any portion of the amount, and he (Mr. Taylor) would therefore claim a decree for the amount of the note, relying merely on the evidence, he had adduced, though he would willingly have given further evidence had he been able. His Lordship must be aware that at home a Judge in Chambers gave a verdict in these cases at once.—The Court gave a decree for the amount claimed, with interest and costs, and on Mr. Taylor stating that the defendant had absconded, or was keeping out of the way, an order for speedy execution was made.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSION TO ENQUIRE INTO THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

WE learn from Calcutta, that a Commission, consisting of the following gentlemen, has been appointed by the Government of India to conduct an investigation into the affairs of the old Bank of Bombay :—Mr. G. Campbell, Mr. A. Grote, Mr. Probyn, and Mr. Batten, of the Bengal Civil Service; Mr. Wm. Holloway, a Civilian Judge of the High Court of Madras; Major Harrison, of the Pay Department, Calcutta; and Mr. M. McIvor, of the Bank of Madras.

THE BOILER EXPLOSION AT CARNAC BUNDER.

THE Coroner's inquest, into the cause of the death of Govind Rowjee, who was killed in the boiler explosion at Carnac Bunder, on the 18th March, was resumed yesterday morning at Belvidere Hill, before Dr. Hewlett, Coroner for the City of Bombay, when the following additional evidence was recorded :—

Mahomed Ali disposed,—I was lately a fireman in the employ of Messrs. Frazer and Miller and worked at the Carnac Bunder. I remember the 18th March, the day the boiler exploded. I was in charge of the boiler under the superintendence of a European. At one o'clock on that day I went to Mr. Frazer and he ordered me to stop the engine. I stopped the engine, and I opened the boiler doors and put down the damper. I sat down in front of the boiler. I was eating my bread when I heard the sound of an explosion. I saw no steam escaping through the safety valve. I did look but I did not see any. I am sure there was only 30 lbs. indicated by the steam gauge. The boiler was filled with water at one o'clock. I have been employed as a fireman for one year. I was a seafaring man before that, and I had never worked about an engine before that. I have been in Messrs. Frazer and Miller's employ for about one month. Before that I was employed as a fireman at the P. & O. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon. I was there only employed as a fireman shovelling coals into the fire. During the time I was there I learnt how to manage a boiler. I understand the steam gauge so far that the hand must only come to a certain point, and I understand the water gauge in the same way. The safety valve is to let the steam out. When the steam escapes through this, we open the doors and take in more water. Govind Rowjee was not sitting near me at the time of the explosion. I did not see him at all. The boiler exploded suddenly. There was no warning, and no unusual noise about it, I am quite sure that the doors were open. I do not know what weight was in the lever of the safety valve.

The jury returned the following verdict :—"It is the opinion of the jury that the deceased Govind Rowjee came by his death by the explosion of a boiler at Messrs. Frazer and Miller's at the Carnac Iron works, and it is the opinion of the jury that there was a slight want of due caution on the part of the proprietors of the iron works in the supervision of the working parts of the boiler, and the jury wish to point out the extreme desirability for the appointment of a Government Inspector for boilers, as this appointment would in all probability prevent the occurrence of such accidents in future."

ENCOUNTER WITH A CHEETAH NEAR AHMEDABAD.

A CORRESPONDENT favours us with the following :—

AHMEDABAD, 28TH MARCH.

YESTERDAY at about 11 A. M. a Kolee lad, while tending cattle, came in in an affrighted state and informed his employers, Messrs. Strip, engaged at the farm near the village of Hansole, two miles from the cantonment, that a "bagh" had been seen by him and another lad in a ravine not far from the river. The existence of such an animal was spoken of the previous day by a few of the inhabitants of the village, as his cries had been heard at night, but no enquiries were made, as it was not for a moment believed that the animal would have taken up his abode so near the spot whence his cries proceeded. Messrs. James and John Strip, brothers, on receiving the information, prepared for an attack. Taking a double-barrel smooth-bore and a single Enfield loaded with ball, and another double smooth-bore charged with slugs, they, accompanied by servants armed with hatchets and a sword, strode off. On approaching the supposed situation of the animal, the ground appeared extremely dangerous, being intersected by endless ravines from five to twenty feet in depth, and quite zig-zag in form, so that the chances of seeing the brute without getting on him were one to ten. The work was to be done, however unfavorable circumstances may have been. A Kolee somewhat tall and daring in appearance, but who believed in the lines

"He that fights and runs away
Lives to fight another day,"

took the lead, but on going about forty yards stopped and pointed to a ravine about fifteen feet in depth where the brute was resting when last seen. Step by step the brothers advanced, making the least possible noise, but on getting to the edge of the ravine found he had gone. They went down and cautiously took up his track, and in advancing, discovered that he had rested in several places, the foot-prints indicating that he had not been long away. Hopes of seeing him now grew stronger and stronger when suddenly a voice was heard exclaiming that the brute was up and moving off. True enough, there he was, a daring-looking full-sized cheetah, walking away as leisurely as possible, his tail turned towards the guns. To fire on him while he was on the move in a ravine by no means favourable to a full view, seemed indiscreet, as an unsuccessful shot would in a moment have brought him on to the mob behind; he was therefore suffered to go on undisturbed with stillness around him, when, taking two or three turns, he reached the end of his journey, entering a cave-like out at the base of a high embankment. He sat, and all that could be seen of him were his head and a portion of his hind quarters. He looked fiercely at the two brothers advancing on him, and put up his head and shrugged his shoulders, either with the object of leaving his haunt or springing on his pursuers. Time was not to be lost; however inconveniently he was situated, he must be fired at. The elder brother with Enfield in hand went forward, but the younger, observing a better chance with a double-barrel in case the first shot did not tell, asked to be allowed to open fire, which was instantly agreed to. The first shot went clean through his chest, the second from the rifle passed through his shoulders as he bounded with a roar, the third from the smooth-bore was a hit in the loins, all in a flash. Life was still sweet, and he managed to trot off, seemingly quite done, and staggering every few yards. In this manner he got over sixty yards of rugged ground which occasionally hid him from view, when he took his seat behind a "Bheat" bush, quite faint and with a drooping head. The shots were too vital for him to rise again. Two shots more with slugs, which struck him all over the body; he tried to move but could not get on his legs; a third from the smooth-bore, and a fourth from the Enfield put an end to his existence. He was quite riddled with bullets, two in the chest, one in the shoulder, one in the loins, and one in the head, an inch above the right eye. His length was six feet three inches from tail to the tip of the nose, and his weight what four men were sufficiently able to bear. The villagers described him as a monster of his kind. He was seen at 11 A. M. and shot an hour after. The village people are extremely grateful at being rid of what would in time have become a troublesome neighbour, as in his onward progress to the village near which he was shot he appears to have destroyed a couple of calves and a donkey at the village of Fahlej, about six miles off.

THE FREE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION.

THE annual meeting for the distribution of prizes to scholars attending the Free General Assembly's Institution at Khetwadi, of which the Rev. Dr. Wilson is the head, was held in the rooms of the institution on Monday afternoon, the Hon'ble Alexander Brown presiding. There was a good attendance of ladies and gentlemen interested in the welfare of the institution.

A report, of which the following are the principal parts, was circulated amongst those present :—

EDUCATIONAL OPERATIONS OF THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S MISSION IN BOMBAY, 1867.

The most important operation of the Mission in the educational department are those which are connected with the Free General Assembly's Institution, embracing both a *School* and a *College Department*. The attendance during the year 1867 is given in the following table:—

CLASSES.	Highest Nos. on the Roll.	Average Nos. on the Roll.
Classes of University Undergraduates	30	25
Candidate Class of College Division	50	46
First Class of School Division	81	25
Second do. do.	41	30
Third do. do.	56	48
Fourth do. do.	78	61
Fifth do. do.	48	37
Sixth do. do.	84	37
Seventh do. do.	59	49
Eighth do. do.	59	35
Ninth do. do.	90	70
Vernacular Classes preparing to commence English	60	50
Total	613	494

In the College Division of the Free General Assembly's Institution, the instructional arrangements and consequent division of labour mentioned last year still continue.

The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S. *Convener*, Instructor in Theology, Indian Languages and History, and Elementary Natural History.

The Rev. James Aitken, English Literature and Elementary Chemistry.*

The Rev. Richard Stothert, M.A., General History, Logic, and Moral Philosophy, and Greek.

The Rev. Dhanjibhai Nauroji, Religious, Moral and Historical Instruction.

Edward Rehatsek, M.C.E., Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Physical Science, and Latin.

Some of the pupils from the College Division are expected to graduate next year; and it is confidently hoped that a succession of graduates will henceforth follow with regularity. Six of the pupils of the Candidate Class passed the last Matriculation Examination of the University in 1867.

The studies prescribed by the University, and which are as extended as those for degrees established in European Universities, with some not unimportant additions, form its curriculum in literature and science. The Bible, too, is read and studied in English, under Mr. Stothert; in Latin, and in French (to a small extent) under Mr. Rehatsek; and in the native languages (for translation) under Dr. Wilson. Even the secular teaching is associated with religious instruction, when it can be appropriately introduced. Dr. Wilson's weekly lecture is alternately on a religious and scientific or literary subject. In a voluntary class meeting on the Lord's Day, he has finished the reading, with a running commentary of Jonathan Edward's History of Redemption. The class now entered is proceeding with the Pilgrim's Progress, which is much appreciated by its members. There is a constant comparison of the doctrines and institutes of various religions in the classes for Oriental languages and history. The English literature taught receives, too, religious illustration. Mr. Dhanjibhai lately formed a weekly class for the study of Butler's Analogy with its obvious applications; and Mr. Stothert for study directly biblical. These extra-classes do not meet at the usual institution hours.

The *School Division* of the Institution is not less important than that now noticed, as consisting of classes in which secular instruction and sacred instruction make their first and abiding impressions. The standards of secular knowledge established by the educational officers of Government for grants in aid, according to the system of payment by results, are certainly higher than those established in corresponding schools in Britain; and they suggest the necessity of care in the selection of the books to be used, and the subjects to be studied, that Mission schools may maintain their established character for comprehension of religious as well as secular tuition. This it is confidently believed is done in the Anglo-Vernacular School Department of this Institution. Except in the case of mere beginners, an hour a day is spent in the perusal of the Bible, Mr. Stothert taking the first class, Mr Dhanjibhai the second, Mr. Aratun the third and fourth, and the other teachers (under the superintendence of Dr. Wilson) taking the other classes. The Elementary Catechism, too, is in use. In the reading books employed, religion finds a place. Among the teachers employed are Messrs. Sheikh Hayat, Nande Chaves, N. Briganca, A. Ansu, Dosabhai Edalji, Babaji Mazda and Jijibhai Jivanji, who are zealous workmen. Assistance to a limited extent is rendered by some of the under-graduates of the College Division.

During the past year, owing to the depressed financial state of Bombay the local supplies for the educational purposes of the Institution, and similar objects, were more than usually limited, a circumstance, which has been attended with great inconvenience. It is earnestly hoped that in this respect improvement will soon appear.

Of the VERNACULAR BOYS SCHOOLS of the Mission the following are the statistics :—

Poors Asylum Vernacular School	Pupils	18
Bene-Israel School, Bombay	"	42
Kaiyan School† (supported by C.B. Ker., Esq.)	"	100
Mahableshwar School	"	35
Alibagh Bene-Israel School	"	30
Pen Bene-Israel School	"	32
Revadanda Bene-Israel School	"	27
Ashtami Bene-Israel School	"	20
Ambepur Bene-Israel School	"	26
Total		331

The attendance at the FEMALE SCHOOLS OF THE MISSION was as follows in 1867 :—

Boarding School, Girgaum	65
Central School, Ambrolie Lane	125
Girgaum Road School	46
Paydhuni School	43
Chira Bazar School	32
Bombay Bene-Israel School	43
Bene-Israel Schools on the Coast	44
Girls and Boys' School (at Mahableshwar)	2
Total number of Female Pupils	400

A separate report of these Schools will soon appear.

[A prize list was appended to the Report.]

A long but interesting examination was made of the numerous children attending the institution; and it was a pleasure to remark their proficiency in the various studies they had been pursuing. While the scholars generally acquitted themselves well, there were also one or two prodigies amongst them—in particular a diminutive Portuguese boy, in a class consisting of Goanese Portuguese, who was set to examine his class-mates on various subjects, and displayed quite a talent for the work. This same class went through an interesting religious examination in Portuguese, a language which is taught at the school. Among the others in whom the audience felt a special interest were two young Abyssinian boys, (sons of one of the envoys sent to Sir Robert Napier by Prince Kassai) whose attainments Dr. Wilson seemed to be proud of—and with reason. One of them, who had a particularly pleasing and intelligent face, read "a short account of Abyssinia," of his own composition, and interesting as showing what an Abyssinian lad, under good tuition, may learn in a couple of years. This scholar may be destined yet to play a part in his country's history. The same youth favoured the audience with a short reading from the old Ethiopic Psalter, and, if not edifying, it was at all events interesting. Amongst the other pupils there was an Armenian boy from Bussorah;—indeed, a greater variety of scholars could scarcely be witnessed in one school.

A large number of books were given away in the form of prizes, and the scholars seemed to receive them with pleasure. When the examinations and distribution of prizes were over,

Mr. Brown rose and said—I shall just say a single word, and I am sure I shall carry the feeling of all the visitors present to-day with me, when I express the gratification I have felt at the appearance which this institution has presented to-day, both in point of numbers and efficiency, and in the spirit which seems to animate it. I had an opportunity at the beginning of last year of visiting the sister institutions at Calcutta and Madras, and without instituting any invidious comparison I am quite sure we may say that this institution compares favourably, though on a smaller scale, with the celebrated one in Calcutta, which is in all respects a worthy monument of its greater founder—Dr. Duff. And you, students, I take the liberty of congratulating you in a single word upon still having your studies superintended and your interests and welfare watched over by our venerable friend Dr. Wilson. (Applause.) In him I am sure I may say that you have an example of life and attainments which is well worthy of your imitation. I trust that you appreciate the advantages you enjoy, and feel in some measure the responsibility attaching to them; and that they will bear fruit in your life and conversation hereafter. I will detain you no longer, but merely say that I am sure that you have ample encouragement for diligence and increased exertion in your studies. I hope that you will all set a high standard before you, and that, while aiming high, you will seek that everything should be made subservient to thoroughness. I think that with students of the higher grades in this country the tendency seems to be to fall into the snare of superficiality. I trust that you will not fall into this snare, but will seek to acquire all that you do acquire thoroughly, and to make every step sure before you venture upon taking another. You have many kind friends, both here and in Scotland, interested in your success and welfare; and I am sure that all here, and all those other friends to whom I allude, heartily wish you success and a prosperous and useful career in your future life. (Applause.)

The Rev. Dr. Wilson spoke as follows—Mr. Brown, and ladies and gentlemen,—I would merely say that we have no principle of ostentation guiding us in the exhibition which we make once a year in connection with this institution. It will have appeared from the exercises of this day that, amidst the general studies required for the Government examinations and the University examinations, we are not overlooking that matter which is peculiar to mission institutions. From the youngest to the oldest of our pupils we find all servant.

(Signed) H. RIVETT-CARNAC, Cotton Comr. for the Central Provinces and the Berars.

* The pupils of the College Division now attend the lectures of Dr. David Young.

† Now removed to Khopoli.

engaged to a greater or less extent in the acquisition of religious knowledge. They here acquire instruction respecting the life which is to come, as well as the present life. We make known to them Christianity in its simplicity: we point their attention to the Word of God. We have no fears respecting that Word; we know that it commends itself to the consciences and the understandings of men; we know that it makes such discoveries of God in his character, and perfections, and providence, and general government, as must deeply impress even the most philosophical minds. It reveals a scheme of salvation through the love of Jesus Christ, in which we see mercy and truth meet together and righteousness and peace kiss each other; and in which we see the great problem solved which in all ages has excited so much enquiry even amongst the most distinguished minds.—We are very much obliged to Mr. Brown for coming here this evening. We do not wish to make great demands upon the community residing in this city, but we shall feel obliged if any of them will look in now and again and see our work as it proceeds in the ordinary course. (Applause.)

The benediction having been pronounced by he Rev. W. B. Ker, the meeting broke up.

EXPORT OF COTTON FROM THE BERARS AND THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

THE following communication was addressed by H. Rivett-Carnac, Esq., Cotton Commissioner, Central Provinces and the Berars, to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, dated Camp Hingunghat, 27th March 1868 :—

SIR,—In continuation of former correspondence, I have now the honour to forward, for the information of your Chamber, a statement showing the quantity of cotton exported from these provinces during the fortnight ending the 21st instant.

2. The exports during the fortnight have amounted to 3,064 full pressed bales, 23,964 half pressed bales, and 24,221 *dokras*, or, in all, about 13,556 candies of cotton. During the corresponding fortnight last season, 13,928 candies were sent away from the stations. More might have been exported, but the Railway Company were not then so well prepared as they now are, for I find, on reference to last season's returns, that on the 23rd of March 1867, 103,188 dokras, or about 17,200 candies of cotton, were detained at the stations, and the balance had then been reduced to some extent by the native merchants carting away to Bombay some of the cotton that had been stacked for weeks in the yards. The present return shows a balance of 2,335 dokras, but these are not delayed through any fault of the Railway Company: they form portions of consignments which are incomplete, or represent cotton which has yet to pass through the half presses set up in the Sheogaon yard.

3. The exports this season, up to date, still fall short by some 13,000 candies of the quantity exported during the corresponding months last year. This is partly to be accounted for by the season having been later than usual. My former reports have also shown that the crop suffered considerably early in the season, and again in January, from the unusually heavy rain, and this particularly applies to the crop of the Wurdah valley, where I now am. Up to date, the cotton brought to market at Hingunghat has not been more than ¼d. of that sold during the corresponding period last season, and the following figures will show how small a quantity of cotton has been sent to Bombay this year from the Central Provinces compared with last year's supplies :—

1866-67.—Up to 23rd March, about 12,000 candies.
1867-68.—Up to 23rd March, about 1,800 candies.

The answer to the question that will naturally arise as to what has become of the cotton, is, that, in the first place, the crop, as already explained, is short; secondly, that a good deal of Hingunghat cotton has this year gone via Jubbulpore to Mirzapore and N. W. Provinces, instead of by the G. I. P. Railway to Bombay; and lastly, that the native spinners, alarmed by the damage done to the crop, came into the market earlier than usual, and took a considerable quantity has already been taken up for local consumption. The quantity of cotton diverted to Mirzapore from what one would have supposed last year was the established channel through which the cotton trade would flow, is not less than 1,500 candies; and I find that the full presses of Messrs. Warwick and Company at this place, are still fully employed in pressing cotton for the use of the spinning factories in the N. W Provinces and Bengal. Several gentlemen who have recently passed between Jubbulpore and Nagpore have expressed to me their surprise at seeing full pressed bales of cotton being carted towards Jubbulpore, and the sudden turn the traffic has taken in that direction doubtless reminded them of the old days in which nearly all the cotton exported from the Berars and the Central Provinces went to the Mirzapore market. The above circumstances will account for the small quantity of cotton that has as yet been sent down from the stations of the Central Provinces towards Bombay. If, in comparing the exports to Bombay during the past season and the present, the stations in the Central Provinces be excluded from the calculation, it will be found that the exports from the Berars stand as follows :—

1866-67—50,028 candies.
1867-68—46,856 candies.

and thus, that the quantity sent down this season does not fall far short of the exports during the corresponding period in 1866-67. Still, although the exports from Berar at this date last year were not much in excess of the quantity that has already been sent away this season, a larger business than is shown by the *exports* had been done, for as already noticed, some 17,000 candies of cotton were stacked in the cotton yards at the end of last March.

4. During the last week I have been round all the markets, and I have been concerned to find that the quantity of cotton damaged by the rain is great. No opportunity is lost of impressing upon the cultivators and others the importance of keeping the cotton that has suffered from the rains separate from the good cotton, and the care with which the European agents up-country select the dokras, rejecting all that contain bad cotton; and the price offered by the agents for cotton that is free from stains, is having an excellent effect. But the rain unfortunately has done very much damage, and as much bad cotton must go forward, the Oomrawuttee crop this season will not bear such a high character as heretofore. But so long as the good and bad cotton are kept separate the cultivators cannot be blamed for the inferiority of a great portion of the crop. And to keep the two qualities apart is no very easy matter. As already mentioned the cultivators do their duty very fairly, and the European agents whose interest it is to give satisfaction to their constituents in Bombay, are most zealous in detecting and rejecting cotton that has been tampered with. I am pretty confident that that portion of the crop which has filtered through the hands of the agents will not bring any discredit upon these provinces. But I have reason to apprehend that good and inferior cotton are sometimes bought by dealers in our markets and that the qualities are then mixed together to make an "average," which mixture is then pressed and sent down to Bombay. As the number of presses in these provinces is now very considerable, and as there is no special establishment to assist in detecting fraud, it will be believed that it is not easy to put a stop to this practice.

5. I am sorry to have to mention that during the fortnight under report a very serious fire occurred at Oomrawuttee, in the private premises of a native dealer of that town, by which about 200 bhojahs of cotton were burnt. The fire broke out during a stormy evening, and the first impression appears to have been that the cotton had been struck by lightning, but enquiries subsequently made go to show that the accident was caused by the carelessness of some of the servants of the owners of the cotton who were pressing bales at night. Unfortunately a high wind prevailed which rendered it difficult to check the flames, indeed had it not been for the exertions of some European and native gentlemen who were quickly on the spot, and who exerted themselves most vigorously, the cotton in the adjoining godowns and yards, numbering many hundreds of bhojahs, would without doubt have been burnt. The new cotton market at Oomrawuttee is now ready, and arrangements have been made by the Deputy Commissioner for storing cotton on places marked out within the precincts of the yard, and for protecting the cotton thus stored. Heretofore the native dealers have preferred storing their cotton in their own premises, but the recent fire will perhaps have the effect of inducing them to avail themselves of the advantages offered in the new yard.

6. Nearly all the cotton has now been picked, but what little remains (cotton that has ripened since the heavy rains of last January) has not escaped damage. During the last week we have had several storms and showers of rain. Yesterday, when I was at Oomrawutt

tles of Europe and Asia, has been projected by Mr. MaClean, late president of the Institution of Civil Engineers; and a plan was also exhibited at the Paris Exhibition in 1867, and illustrated in the *Engineer* of February 14th, by Herr Ruppert, a distinguished Austrian engineer. The line from Constantinople and Scutari, to Bagdad and Bussorah, of 1,400 or 1,500, miles, to be granted by the Ottoman Porte to a company represented by the Hon. Randolph Stewart, Mr. L. Greig, Messrs. Sharpe, Stewart, and Company, and Baron Winspeare. The route has to be decided on survey, and is roughly traced by Izmid, Kutahiah, Afiom Kara Hissar, Konia ak Serai, Yenisheher, Kaisarieh, Aleppo, the Euphrates Valley, Bagdad and Bussorah, with a branch to Skanderoon, Seleucia or Snedia. The guarantee of the Government is limited to 5 per cent. on 12,000*l.* a kilometre, or 20,000*l.* a mile. The special funds set apart are the postal subsidies and transport of mails, the Indian telegraph receipts, and 1 per cent. transit duties. At the present moment the guarantee in its simple state will not allow of capital being raised, nor do the concessionaires propose to resort to any of the accustomed modes of financing. Having got what may be called the collateral guarantee of the Ottoman Government, it is the business of the concessionaires to make effective the revenues appropriated to them. From Bussorah mail steamers run to Bombay, but these only afford accommodation to the local trade between India, Bussorah, and Bagdad, and yet this is sufficient to justify the Government of India in maintaining this service. The estimate of minimum receipts for the Constantinople and Bussorah Railway is—traffic, 400,000*l.*; telegraph 100,000*l.*; transit duties, 100,000*l.*; total, 600,000*l.* The question is, what England and India can afford to give, say 200,000*l.*, as a postal subsidy, leaving the other mails as matters of subsequent arrangement. The first help to answering this is, that a great increase of postal revenue will result from the acceleration and more frequent transit of the mail. If this be taken at 100,000*l.*, it leaves only 100,000*l.* as the amount of effective subsidy, in substitution of other subsidies to be divided between England and India, to be diminished by other mail receipts, and to be ultimately extinguished by the development of the railway system and the augmentation of the transit duties; moreover, will not France, Austria, and Hungary participate in this undertaking, from which each is to derive so much? The question is whether these countries will leave the whole share of the prosecution of these works to the English? This appears inconsistent with the attitude of France. With regard to the plan on starting from Constantinople or Scutari, after coasting the Gulf of Izmid to the town of that name, a difficult country has to be approached. This has, however, been in part surveyed, and in part examined by English engineers, while the whole line from Scutari to Izmid and Eski Sheher has long since been carefully planned under the direction of the former concessionaire, Mr. James Landon. The passage of the Koolak Boghazi, the Syrian or Cilician Gates, the great pass through Taurus, will be the great work on the line, and it is one that will require the most care and expense. Since the time when it was first considered, the execution of the railways passages over the Alps and the Ghauts have materially contributed to alleviate the responsibility of such an enterprise. From Aleppo onwards to Bagdad and Bussorah the route presents the usual features of a line in a great southern river valley. An estimate of 100 miles for the Scutari and Izmid concessionaire gives 8,000*l.* to 10,000*l.* per mile, but the country beyond is heavier. The estimate of the Euphrates Valley section is given at the same rates for 850 miles, as those of the Scutari and Izmid. The total cost appears to be within the limits of 16,000,000*l.* and 25,000,000*l.* Probably the capital may be taken at 20,000,000*l.* The line can be begun at several points simultaneously. The question of labour has been solved by the operation of the railway companies in Turkey, which have organized labour on the English system. The earthworks and masonry will be executed by native labour as well as in Europe, and the line will be as well laid. The direct advantages of completing the railway communication are so great, that it is not necessary to dwell on the political advantages. Everything that improves and insures our commercial correspondence with India must give us political advantages; everything that contributes to the material well-being of Europe is a greater security from danger, and further guarantee of peace. In the single article of cotton, a great augmentation would take place on the line of 1,500 miles, if in the spring, the agents of a few European houses could readily and speedily traverse the country to arrange advances for sowing, and if in the autumn they could get in their produce from the growers, have it ginned by English gins, and be assured of its rapid transmission to their own warehouses in the ports of shipment. In India the impulse of railway transit has caused a production beyond the present means of the railways to transport. Another important country must not be lost sight of—Persia. It has always been a great object with English as with French adventurers to communicate with Persia. Now, no means which have been devised will effect this so surely as through railway transit. At present, in every direction Persia finds difficulties in exporting her productions, but by the railway Persia will not only obtain a means of exporting produce, but will obtain capital, capitalists, the appliances of production, the means of internal development, and a protection against foreign aggression. Whether English or French preponderate there, one policy must be maintained in maintaining Persia against Russia. We shall be handsomely recompensed if we can receive the productions of a country as populous as Spain and richer, and supply her with our manufactures. The advantages of this route as a postal and passenger route depend on its directness, and thereby shorter length, and on its rapidity of transit. Where a reduction of transit tells most materially is, by its double effect in reducting the course of post. Thus the single post to Bombay will be 12 days instead of 22, or a saving of 9½ days, and the course of post will be 25 days instead of 44, plus the interval of mails, or say 51 days. Thus in a year fifteen sets of letters or communications can be despatched instead of seven. The transit to Calcutta may be represented as by the quicker rate, 16 days, but to be reduced to 13 days on the junction of the Indian railways. The advantages to passengers are of a corresponding nature, for in case of need it will be possible to get to and from London and Bombay in a month. In these calculations no account is taken of the ultimate completion of the railway system from Bussorah to India, nor of the Indus Valley railways, which will further facilitate and shorten the communication with the Punjaub and the North-Western provinces of India. When this takes place the distance between London and Calcutta will be performed in from 10 to 12 days, and ultimately most likely, in a still shorter period. Thus, in whatever light this important measure be regarded, it is found to be fraught with great advantages to this empire and to the world at large.

At the conclusion of the paper, which was loudly cheered, there was some discussion.

Mr. Andrews said his views were not quite in accordance with those expressed in the paper. He admitted that there was no country in which greater facilities for a railway existed than Turkey, if the money could be found; but the money was the great difficulty. He believed that such a railway would be the salvation of Turkey, as well as the consolidation of English power in India. But where were they to get the money? There was another line, which would cost only eight millions, and which at both ends would be under the protection of our own forces which he should prefer, as it would be always open to us, whilst the line suggested by Mr. Clarke's paper could only be used in a time of profound peace. The line which he (Mr. Andrews) recommended was one which should connect the Mediterranean with the head of the Persian Gulf.

Mr. Fitzwilliam had known Turkey in Asia, up to Bagdad, thirty years ago, and he took a view similar to that of Mr. Andrews. He regretted that the English Government had not thought fit to support Mr. Andrews' line.

Mr. Austin had seen a little of Asia Minor, and he strongly approved of Mr. Clarke's project. He believed that a railway might be carried quite through Afghanistan to Cabool, and that it would civilize the natives as it advanced. A portion of such a line could get traffic at the rate of 35*l.* per mile per week, and would so far be self-supporting. He thought eighteen millions would be quite sufficient to construct a line from Scutari to the Persian Gulf, not, however, including a bridge over the Bosphorus.

Mr. Gerstenberg believed that any railway carried through Turkey would be ultimately remunerative, but hardly for the present race of capitalists. They must also remember that there was a telegraphic line in course of construction between Teheran and London, which would be at work in twelve months. At present there was a telegraphic line from Calcutta to Teheran, worked by the Indian Government. When that was complete to London, a message might be sent from London to Calcutta in one hour, at a cost of 3*l.* 10*s*

Mr. Jones remarked, amid much laughter, that our position with reference to the East was much altered since we had entered Abyssinia, and got the sources of the Nile into our possession. He thought we had better suspend our investigations in Middle Asia until we saw the solution of the Abyssinian difficulty which might give us the command of the coast of the Red Sea.

Mr. Stewart approved of Mr. Clarke's projects. With respect to the guarantee of the Turkish Government and their alleged failures, he believed that there had been faults on both sides, and that the railway company had in many cases not fulfilled their portion of the mutual arrangements. He considered that a through line from Scutari was the most feasible project. Besides which, he knew that the Turkish Government would give no guarantee for any line that did not start from their capital.

Mr. Campion feared that a twelve days' journey by rail would be too great a strain on the nerves and strength of ordinary passengers.

The Chairman briefly reviewed the proceedings, but hesitated to give any opinion as to the comparative cost of the rival schemes of Mr. Andrews and Mr. Clarke. At present we had telegraphic communication with Bombay in twenty-four hours, and the last mail came in twenty-two days, bringing the silks of China in that time. He should wish, of course, for improved communication with India; but the question was, where would they get the money? They would not get it from England, and most probably not from India. Neither did he believe in the permanence of a Turkish guarantee. They must therefore depend on private resources, or rather on public confidence, which was now so shaken that nobody would lend a hundred pounds even to an English railway. (A laugh.)

At the close of the proceedings, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Clarke by acclamation, in acknowledging which he noticed the objections which had been taken to his project, contending that none of them would bear the test of argument.—*Overland Mail.*

THE TRANSMISSION OF PASSENGERS BAGGAGE FROM SUEZ TO ENGLAND.

The following reply has been addressed by the Postmaster-General to a memorial from Dr. Cheke and other passengers proceeding from India to England:—

General Post Office, 27th February, 1868.

My Lord,—I am directed by the Postmaster-General to acquaint your Lordship that he has communicated with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company on the subject of the representation made in the letter, addressed to his Grace by certain passengers who arrived at Suez by the mail packet the *Baroda* in December last, presented by you on the 15th inst.

His Grace has ascertained that the refusal of the Company to transmit from Suez to Southampton the baggage of passengers booked only as far as Suez, and who desired to proceed to England by way of Germany or Italy, arose from a remonstrance made to the Company by the Egyptian authorities, who alleged that, on baggage so transmitted, they were deprived of the sum due to the Transit Administration for the conveyance of the baggage from Suez to Alexandria.

The Company are very willing, at all times, to convey heavy baggage by their steamers from Alexandria to Southampton at special reduced rates of freight; and they state that a notice shall be exhibited on board each of their steamers, intimating that all passengers, who give instructions to that effect, within two days after leaving Aden for Suez, can have their heavy baggage taken on to England at the fixed tariff, including transit charges.—I have the honour to be, my Lord, your obedient, humble servant,

JOHN TILLEY.

Lord W. M. Hay, M. P., &c.

CO-OPERATIVE COMPETITION.

The following appears in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of 26th February:—

Sir,—There is growing up in London a needless antagonism between the co-operator and the grocer. It exists for a short time in every place where co-operation attains sudden activity and influence. But in the conduct of the great stores—those of Rochdale and Halifax, for instance—those of us who have taken part in counselling co-operators have always steadily discouraged this feeling of conflict of interests. The grocers always lose their heads a little when they first have to look an active co-operative store fairly in the face. A number of grocers, but not so many as people suppose, will no doubt be dispensed with by the operation of co-operative stores. But the intelligent, honest grocer, whose management shows willingness, attention, and taste, will always hold his own amid the moving, miscellaneous, fastidious population of London. At present the fashion has set in to go to the co-operative stores lately opened, but this will not last long. Take the case of the Haymarket-Store.

The master or mistress of a high-placed household have taken the duty of giving orders out of the hands of the cook, and you go down to the store yourself. Carriages and footmen stand thick at the door now. You have to struggle at a little writing desk for the possession of a book, from which to copy a list of the articles you want, which list you have to price out and add up for yourself, and unless you describe very fully and legibly, on a very narrow slip of paper, each article and price, you may get sent you black lead instead of black tea. Then if you require to know what you have ordered when your parcel comes home, you must make a copy of that list, for the store clerk does not send you back your order. In the meantime the goods of the store are not displayed as they are in a shop. You cannot see, as at a large and tasteful grocer's, the articles and dainty little packages from which to make your selections, and which constitutes the great pleasure of shopping. Buying at the store, compared with "shopping," is like eating your dinner in the dark and waiting upon yourself. When your order list is completed you join another little crowd, and face two little apertures, hardly large enough for the hand to pass through, and through which, if you are tall enough, you watch steadily and patiently until at some oblique angle of sight, you catch the subterranean eye of the accountant. When the happy moment arrives that he sees your paper, you have further to wait while he reads it and adds it up; and you eventually thrust through one of the little apertures aforesaid the required amount. In another part of the room you have to leave your order with a shopman, and the next day or some other day your parcel arrives, if you have carefully supplied a full and accurately written address. Ladies and gentlemen will never go on doing this.

If, on the other hand, you go into a grocer's shop you see what you want, and can ask any questions about it, and have only to dictate your order, which is taken down and priced very quickly. The account is added up and the invoice sent home with the goods, by which you can check the articles received. For this pleasure of buying, and economy of time and trouble, the public are willing to pay reasonably. In London, with its vast, impatient, comfort-loving population, good grocers and provision dealers will always be a, luxury, and a necessity.

The only result of the co-operative stores, as at present constituted will be, not to destroy, but to reform and improve the grocers. An intelligent grocer, with a little pluck and sense, might turn his shop into a far better co-operative store than exists in London at present. The unity of administration which a single head controls could hold its own against all the stores we shall for a long time see in the metropolis. These new stores will provoke more efficient management and cheaper charges amongst grocers, and as soon as they have accomplished this, the public, who are not sentimental and too busy to be grateful, will betake themselves again to the grocer, with whom, being your neighbour, it is pleasant to deal, whose shop is near or whose servants call at your door. These London stores reserve to themselves no means of supplying the public with a motive to remain with them, and the same fate will overtake them which has overtaken hundreds of the same kind of stores elsewhere. The great co-operative stores of Yorkshire and Lancashire, which have wrought such moral improvements in the characters, as well as the incomes of the working classes, proceed upon a very different principle. They retain in their hands the savings they make for their customers. They accumulate little fortunes for their members which otherwise would never exist, and thus present a motive for dealing with them which binds their customers to them for life. All these stores do in London at present is to afford their customers seven or ten per cent. discount upon their treacle and truffles. The grocers need not be alarmed. The inspiration of co-operation has not entered London yet. If the clergy alone of the West-end were to create a store for themselves on the Rochdale principle, it would yield them more money annually than they now laboriously collect for the noble charities which they anxiously and honourably sustain.

A few of the administrative officials of the Euston Railway are devising a genuine co-operative store for the use of their servants; but it will take two or three years to produce the results which will influence the metropolis by the example of the solidity of the social advantages possible to it. In the meantime the grocers of London need not, as they have done, appeal to Mr. Gladstone for protection; there is no enemy yet in the field of whom they ought to be afraid.—Yours, &c.,

G. J. Holyoake.

20, Cockspur-street.

[We are very much of Mr. Holyoake's way of thinking on this subject. The best possible result of the efforts of our correspondent "Providus" would be (and it is the one at which he aimed), not the abolition of the shopkeeper and the universal establishment of co-operative stores instead, but reform in the shopkeeper's way of doing business. Ready-money prices for ready-money customers—that is what is really wanted; and the shopkeeper who sells his goods on that principle need not fear the co operative system.—*Ed. Pall Mall Gazette.*]

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. a. 1865, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,500,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £300,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yakohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
The Union Bank of London and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." OTTO MULLER,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

		per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11 1/2d.	do.
" 4 do.	1s. 11 5/8d.	do.
" 3 do.	1s. 11 9/16d.	do.
" 2 do.	1s. 11 3/4d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 11 7/16d.	do.
demand	1s. 11 3/8d.	do.
On Scotland do.	1s. 11 5/16d.	do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris do.	1s. 11 1/4d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe, 1s. 11d.		do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50
Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Endoxes and other orders for realisation to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 25th March, 1868.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

London Bankers—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11⅞ per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11⅞ "
3	do.	1/11 11/16 "
2	do.	1/11 5/8 "
1	do.	1/11 9/16 "
On demand		1/11⅝ "
On Scotland		1/11⅝ "

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 27th March, 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £387,625.

Head Office, London—J. C. Parry, Esq., General Manager.
Branches—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	at 1s. 11 5-8d. per Rupee.	
4 do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
3 do.	at 1s. 11 7/16d.	"
2 do.	at 1s. 11 3/8d.	"
1 do.	at 1s. 11 5/16d.	"
On demand	at 1s. 11¼d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland	at 1s. 11 3/16d.	"

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.....at 1s. 11⅛d. "

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50
Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year-been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.

6	ditto	4 do.
12	ditto	6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1868

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above	£20	1s. 11¾d. per Rupee
" 4 do.		1s. 11 13/16d. "
" 3 do.		1s. 11 9/16d. "
" 2 do.		1s. 11¾d. "
" 1 do.		1s. 11 7/16d. "
On demand		1s. 11 3/8d. "
On Scotland do.		
On Ireland do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 11 days' sight.		1s. 11 5/16d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	do.	6 per cent.
6 do.	do.	5 "
3 do.	do.	4 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and dividends thereon on the following terms, viz.:

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 24th March 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA,

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow, and Akyab
BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 2s.		per Rupee.
4 do.	at Rs. 11 13/16d.	"
3 do.	Also	
2 do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
1 do.	at 1s. 11 11/16d.	"
On demand	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland	at 1s. 11 13/16d.	"

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50
Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6	do. 4 "
Do.	12	do. 5 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realisats or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 26th March, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Subscribed Capital	£988,500,
Paid-up Capital	£464,100.
Reserve Fund	£ 30,000.

Head Office—London.
Branches and Agencies,
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

John Borradaile, Esq., 33, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. Harrison, Esq., late Comptroller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. Wigrorcs, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER,—R. O. Sawers, Esq.
Calcutta Manager.—R. O. Sawers, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. Wilkinson, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. Hewett, Esq.
Madras—Messrs. Binny & Co., Agents.
Offices in London.....No. 80, King William Street.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND,
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.

"	6	"	3 "
"	12	"	6 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 18th February 1868.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866.

FOR SALE, a high caste Bay Arab HORSE. Height 14-2½. Age 5 years. Weight carrier. Also a four-wheeled DOG CART, with HOOD, and HORSE, and set of single HARNESS—owner going home. Apply to ALI ABDOOLAH, Byculla Commission Stables.

FOR SALE.—Two Locomotives, one manufactured at the Atlas Works, Manchester, and the other by Neilson, of Glasgow. Also duplicate Machinery for the same.

Forfurther particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 12th February, 1868.

RED BOOT MART.—Just unpacked, the following CONSIGNMENT of GOODS, consisting of:—

Gent's Calf Walking Boots, extra stout.		
Do.	Enamel do.	do.
Do.	do. Jack Boots.	
Do.	Calf Wellington's, spur boxes.	
Do.	Patent Dress do.	do.

29th Feb. 1868. R. PARTRIDGE.

JUST LANDED EX "MONTROSE."—FOR SALE, a full size BILLIARD TABLE, of solid Mahogany, by Thurston, with Slate Bed, Cloth, Billiard Balls, Cues, Rests, Marking Board, &c., complete. Sets of single HARNESS plated on German Silver. Double-barrel RIFLES by "Reilly," of Oxford Street, in cases complete. Apply to NANSEE PARPIA,
Parell Road, Byculla.

Bombay, 10th March 1868.

GOODS FOR THE HOT SEASON.

JUST RECEIVED, a large lot of thin ALL-WOOL TWEEDS for Suits, in Mixtures, Checks, and Stripes,—warranted shrunk.

MADE TO MEASURE.

Double-breasted Coat and Trowsers.....Rs. 22-0
Trowsers only..... " 8-8

WALTER & Co.,
13, Meadow Street, Fort. Tailors and Outfitters.

JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND.

HOW TO DEVELOPE PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRY IN INDIA AND THE EAST.—MILLS AND FACTORIES, with estimates and Plans of Factories. Edited by P. R. COLA, late Sole Proprietor of the Arkwright Cotton Mills, Bombay. Illustrated with more than one hundred Woodcuts.

Price in Bombay, Rs. 10. *To Outstations*, Rs. 10½ Copies of London—VISTUE & Co.; Calcutta—LEPAGE & Co.; Bombay—Gibbson & Woodhall, and *Dnftar Akhbara* Press; Madras—J. Higginbotham; Lahore—W. Cockell & Co.; Agra—*Delhi Gazette Press*; Moolton—Dadabhoy Manockjee.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 17th February, 1868.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—The undersigned having arranged to supply their Patent Kerosine Oil Street Lamps for the Municipalities of Bombay, Surat, and other Out-stations, are prepared to make arrangements with other Municipalities in this Presidency elsewhere.

The undersigned beg leave also to intimate that their Patent Kerosine Oil Street Lamp, has been tested by the Quarter Master General of the Army, and approved of for Barrack lighting. The attention of Railway Companies is also called to this lamp.

FARNHAM & Co.,
Government Ice House Buildings, No. 2, Apollo Street,
Bombay, 7th January, 1868.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN, Iron Merchants, Marine Street.

Galvanized Corrugated Iron, 22, and 24 gauge.
" Ridging and Fittings.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Lead Pipes, Sheet Lead.
Zinc Sheets.
Ornamental Cast Iron Railing.
Steam Cranes of 10 & 5 tons.
A highly finished 10 H. P. Horizontal Engine.
A highly finished 10 H. P. Portable Engine.
Boiler Tubes, 3½ and 3½ outside diameter.
Shortly expected a shipment of 20 gauge Galvanized Corrugated Iron.

Bombay, 26th March 1868.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs respectfully to inform his Patrons and the Public that he has received per Overland Mail a trial shipment of the undermentioned Specialities, which is now exposed for sale at his Rooms. In making this announcement he begs respectfully to tender his thanks to all who have hitherto favoured him with their confidence, with an assurance that nothing shall be wanting on his part to secure a continuance of their patronage:

HARRIS'S JUSTLY CELEBRATED HARNESS COMPOSITION, Polishing Paste, Plate Steel and Urn Powders. HARRIS'S FURNITURE POLISH. This useful and excellent article preserves and beautifies mahogany, stained wood, and all furniture that require polish, and retain its beauty for a considerable length of time, by only an occasional rub with a soft dry cloth or brush. HARRIS'S WATERPROOF JAPAN FOR ENAMELLED LEATHER. This preparation is adapted for beautifying and preserving enamelled and patent leather, coach and cab heads, gig aprons, portmanteaus, hunting, shooting &c. boots and shoes; also, all other kinds of leather exposed to wet, to which it imparts (without the labour of brushing) a brilliant jet polish, waterproof, clean and durable. HARRIS'S HARNESS LIQUID. This inestimable composition without labour (as it requires no brushing) produces a brilliant jet black, affords peculiar nourishment to the leather, and is perfectly free from any unpleasant smell. HARRIS'S MILITARY AND NAVAL EXQUISITE BRILLIANT CHEMICAL PASTE, for finely polishing brass, white metal goods, &c., &c. HARRIS'S LADIES' BLACKING, for beautifying with case and expedition Ladies' black, real, kid, Spanish, and Cordovan boots and shoes. HARRIS'S BLACK DYE. This preparation completely renovates the appearance of carriage heads, gig aprons, harness, or any other kind of leather work where surface of the same is worn brown; and prevents, by being occasionally used, the leather becoming so. HARRIS'S WATERPROOF HARNESS POLISH. HARRIS'S LUSTRE SHOE BLACKING AND PASTE. Also a few sets of the Leather Gig Harness on German Silver Buckles, an everlasting Plate.

Just landed ex "Nelson."

A batch of Children's double and single-seated Perambulators, with Hoods. They are neatly and tastefully finished and painted, much superior in finish to the last shipment.

In soliciting the patronage of Constituents up-country, H. R. Baxter begs to inform them that every exertion shall be used on his part to execute Orders promptly and economically.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

No. 26 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

The Properties of 2 Gentlemen.

A first-class English-built light Dog Cart expressly built to order by Bennian & Healey, Liverpool, and which cost six months ago £80.

A nearly new light Mail Phaeton, with moveable hind seat to make a Waggonette at pleasure, by Moss Builder, 98, Euston Road.

A nearly new Cab Buggy, on C. Springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate very handsome and nearly new full size Miniature Brougham, with circular Glasses on front, lamps and pole, by Laurie and Manner, expressly built to order for India.

A nearly new four-seated Open Carriage, with lamps and pole, by Windower.

The property of an Officer.

A nearly new high-wheeled Hansom Cab with Lamps.

2 full size Miniature Broughams, by Edwin Kesterton, Longacre.

Ditto Ditto Buggy with Lamps by Ditto.

1 very handsome nearly new English-built four-seated Cab Phaeton, with Lamps, Sole, and Shafts, by "Jones," of Southampton.

1 Ditto very small self-driving Poney Phaeton, with Lamps and Shafts.

1 Very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.

1 Ditto Ditto small Park Phaeton, with moveable Driving box.

1 English-built door Shigram, by Laing and Melvill.

1 Ditto Brougham ditto by E. Davis.

1 Ditto London Sociable ditto.

FOR SALE.—The property of Captain R. CURLING, Commander of the P. and O. Company's Service, proceeded to England.

A first-class nearly new English-built light London Sociable, by J. Buchanan Co., Glasgow, with a pair of fast-trotting Bay large Australian Horses, and a set of nearly new plated mounted Harness, complete.

The above Carriage and Horses, either one or pair, can be sold together or separately.

The turn-out to be seen daily from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. at the Commission Rooms of the undersigned on the varge of of Esplanade Cross Road.

1 New and light Palkie office Shigram, with lamps and Shaft.

One nearly new English-built very small Miniature Brougham, with circular glasses on front.

And also,

A very handsome English-built self-driving Cab Phaeton, by Silk and Sons.

One Ditto high wheeled Vaggonette with moveable Hood.

Property of a Gentleman proceeding to England.

A nearly new English-built four-seated Open Carriage, with Lamps, Pole, and Sh